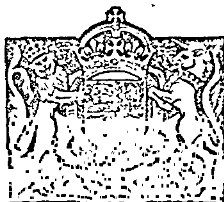


Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1937-38

Published by Authority.

PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, SIMLA.
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No. 414-C/08-A/37.

FROM

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT, NEW DELHI.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 14th December, 1938.

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1937-38.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1937-38 compiled by the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, with my remarks thereon embodied in Part I of the Report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. C. LOTHIAN,

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. *Agricultural Summary.*—The total rainfall during the year was 18·67 against an average of 21 inches. Owing to failure of the rains in part in Todgarh and Ajmer Tehsils, remissions of land Revenue amounting to Rs 6,891 were granted. The average Rabi outturn exceeded 9 maunds per acre, while the Kharif outturn was 4 maunds per acre. The balance of loans outstanding at the close of the year was high, *viz.*, 3,90,488. The arrears outstanding was also heavy, but a succession of poor years culminating in famine made it impossible to reduce hem.

2. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—Imperial income and expenditure (including forests) as shown in the Report were Rs 22,27,074 and Rs. 38,90,391 as compared with Rs. 23,02,671 and Rs. 37,87,820 respectively in the previous year, the net deficit being Rs. 16,63,317. These figures do not however give an accurate balance sheet for the Administration, as they do not include figures for irrigation civil works, which are set out in the Public Works Department budget, and include certain items, both on the receipt and expenditure sides, which cannot be legitimately considered as part of the Ajmer-Merwara budget (*e.g.*, an item of Rs. 14,51,853 on account of interest paid at the Ajmer Treasury on Promissory Notes and War Bonds, etc.).

3. The income during the year decreased by Rs 75,597 as compared with that of the previous year. The decrease is due to reductions made under the heads "Taxes on Income" and "Education" and is explained in the sections of this Report relating to those branches of the administration

4. The expenditure during the year increased by Rs 1,02,571 as compared with that of the last year. The increase was due to increased expenditure under heads "Excise", "General Administration", "Administration of Justice", "Police", and "Education".

5 *Police*—The number of cases reported to the Police and Magistrates rose by [illegible] The increase was mainly in cases under section 34 of the Police Act (*Public Nuisance) and offences under special and local laws under class* VI (other offences). But there was also an increase in offences against the currency, in riots, dacoity, robbery, mischief, burglary, rash and negligent driving, cattle theft, criminal breach of trust and cheating. The incidence of crime for 10 0 0 of the population amounted to 83·65 as compared with 71·43 last year. Ten cases of dacoity were reported during the year against 7 in the preceding year In the majority of cases the dacoits came from the States and returned there to find refuge after their crime. In such cases detection and recovery of property is practically impossible unless arrests have been made on the spot. There was one house dacoity.

The question of providing suitable employment for the Criminal Tribes of the Ajmer-Merwara District remains an unsolved problem Most of the people depend on begging and petty "graft" of various kinds for a living. There can be no hope for any permanent improvement in their condition until they are brought into a settlement where work of a suitable and remunerative character can be provided *for them.*

6. *Criminal Justice*—The total number of offences reported was 12,836 of which 2,300 were offences under the Indian Penal Code and 10,536 under Special and Local Laws. 17,174 persons were placed on trial, of whom 9 037 were convicted.

7. *Civil Justice.*—The total number of suits including miscellaneous was 8,912 as compared with 10,949 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 2,037

8. *Alienation of Land.*—During the year under report 146 applications for permission to alienate land under the provisions of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, 1914 (III of 1914), were rejected, against 121 in the previous year. The Regulation is undoubtedly preventing the transfer of land from indebted agriculturists to Mahajan creditors.

9 *Co-operative Societies*—The number of central societies during the year was the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 12 but their membership decreased from 1,358 to 1,348 societies. The number of individual members fell from 755 to 753

The number of agriculture societies and their membership decreased from 640 and 14,635 to 528 and 12,652 respectively. This large decrease is mainly due to the transfer of 125 societies to the Udaipur and Jodhpur States as a consequence of retrocession of a considerable area to those States with effect from the 1st April, 1938. The working capital of the central, agricultural and non-agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 24,93,291, Rs. 15,06,583 and Rs. 18,26,640 respectively against Rs. 22,17,083, Rs. 17,03,769 and Rs. 17,69,824 in the preceding year. The total working capital of all the societies was approximately Rs. 58,26,500 showing an increase of about Rs. 1,35,300 on the figures of the previous year. Recoveries were poor, especially in the Merwara Sub-Division, but in view of the un-satisfactory agricultural situation which continued throughout the year under review the progress made during the year was not unsatisfactory.

10. *Forests.*—Apart from the arboriculture operations the total receipts and expenditure of the Ajmer-Merwara Forests during 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 83,796 and Rs. 64,738 respectively against Rs. 85,780 and Rs. 64,756. The decrease in income occurred under the head "Grazing Fees".

11. *Mines.*—A sum of Rs. 2,285-4-9 was realised by Government on account of fees, rents and royalty, as compared with Rs. 1,985-7-9 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the renewal of eighteen prospecting licenses and the issue of twenty four new licenses during 1937-38, as against ten prospecting licenses renewed and twenty eight new licenses issued in the previous year.

12. *Stamps.*—The gross income from stamps amounted to Rs. 2,85,783 against Rs. 2,88,239 in the preceding year. The decrease in receipts under 'Judicial Stamps' was due to less litigation. The total expenditure on the working of the Stamps Department amounted to Rs. 25,143 as compared with Rs. 24,906 in the preceding year.

13. *Public Instruction.*—The total expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,67,483 against Rs. 9,22,143 last year. The increase in Government expenditure was largely due to the provision of electric installations in three educational institutions. The increase in expenditure from other sources is a hopeful sign and shows that managements of non-government institutions are contributing an increasing share towards the improvement of the staff and equipment of institutions under their charge. The Government contribution increased by Rs. 32,258. Educational institutions increased by 34 and scholars by 1,275. The percentage of scholars to population in all institutions increased from 5·04 to 5·27 and in recognised institutions from 4·4 to 4·5. The progress has therefore been generally satisfactory both in boys and girls schools.

The vocational classes in carpentry, agriculture, tailoring and carpet-making attached to Government Secondary schools at Saradhna, Bhim, Bhinai, Jalia and Deoli, did good work. The new classes in tailoring at Sawar, soap-making at Pushkar and Pisangan, and Paper work at Srinagar made a satisfactory beginning. In some schools Cottage industries like matting, lace making, Button and Namda making were introduced. It is satisfactory to note that the Ajmer Municipal Committee displayed considerable interest in education generally and opened seven primary schools for boys during the year, thus paving the way for compulsory primary education.

Ten new girls schools were opened during the year and girls education in the existing schools made satisfactory progress. A strong impetus was given to female education by the creation of the post of a whole time Inspectress of girls schools which supplied a need that has long been felt.

14. *Medical.*—The total income of hospital and dispensaries decreased from Rs. 1,75,749 to Rs. 1,23,650. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,22,181 against Rs. 1,70,937 in the previous year. The number of in-door and out-door patients rose from 1,88,302 in 1936 to 1,99,833 in 1937.

15. *Excise.*—The total receipts during the year from Excise, Opium and Drugs amounted to Rs. 7,42,155 against Rs. 7,30,529 in the preceding year. During the year 63,618 proof gallons of liquor were issued from the Distillery as compared with 61,592 proof gallons last year. Excluding Rs. 55,614 on the price of purchasing opium and poppy heads the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,222 as compared with Rs. 27,705 in the preceding year.

16. *Income-tax*.—The actual collections of Income-tax Super tax and Surcharge plus refunds amounted to Rs. 3,11,658 against Rs. 3,62,958. The total number of assessees during the year was 1,230 as compared with 1,638 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the abolition of the lower taxation limit. The cost of collection was Rs. 17,349 compared with Rs. 19,420 in the preceding year.

17. *Local Bodies*.—Mr. T. Burtt, I.S.E., was Chairman of the Ajmer Municipal Committee during the year. The Committee spent Rs. 53,000 in excess of their normal income, as there was abnormal expenditure on capital works such as roads, drains and town planning. With the partial failure of the monsoon for the second year in succession, the need of a dependable water-supply made itself felt and engaged the attention of the Board during the year. The necessity for extensive town planning also became urgent and the Government appointed at the end of the year a special officer to examine and report on the situation. The financial position of the Beawar Municipality remained satisfactory and the Committee ended the year with a large balance in hand. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, continued as Ex-Officio Chairman of the Committee. Little progress was made with the schemes for the electrification of the town and the improvement of sanitation and water supply which remain pending.

18. *Village Panchayats*.—In addition to the 6 Panchayat Courts which were established in 1934 under the United Provinces Panchayat Act, 1920, which was extended to Ajmer-Merwara in 1932, seven more Panchayat Courts were established in the Merwara Sub-Division in December, 1937. The work of these courts, on the whole, has been beneficial to the rural population by giving it inexpensive and expeditious justice in minor litigation. The work of the Makrera Court has shown marked improvement this year. 171 civil suits and 102 criminal cases were instituted in the Panchayat Courts

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1937-38.

PART II.

SECTION I.

General Administration.

1. (*a*) *Personnel.*—The office of the Commissioner was held by Mr. B. J. K. Hallowes, I.C.S., throughout the year.

II. Rai Bahadur M. Shiv Charan Das, Bar-at-law continued to hold the appointment of Additional District and Sessions Judge.

III. The temporary appointment of Special Additional District and Sessions Judge sanctioned was held by M. Madan Gopal from the 1st February 1938 to the end of the year.

IV. The office of the Assistant Commissioner was held throughout the year under report by Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S.

V. There was no change in the appointment of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, which was held by Rai Sahib M. Ram Swaroop Rawat, throughout the year.

VI. M. Abdul Majid Khan continued to hold the appointment of Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, during the year under report.

VII. Lt.-Col. R. Hay, I.M.S., was Civil Surgeon, continuously.

VIII. The appointment of Superintendent of District Police, Ajmer-Merwara was held by the following officers:—

(1) Mr. J. F. Conlin, M.C., I.P., from the 1st April 1937 to the 3rd August 1937 and from the 16th November 1937 to the 31st March 1938.

(2) Mr. G. T. Beer from the 4th August 1937 to the 15th November 1937.

(*b*) Revenue and Expenditure.

(*Vide* Statement No. 42.)

2. The total revenue and expenditure (Imperial and local) of Ajmer-Merwara for the year amounted respectively to Rs. 22,27,074 and Rs. 38,90,391 as compared with Rs. 23,02,671 and Rs. 37,87,820 for the year 1936-37.

Imperial revenue fell from Rs. 23,02,671 in the year 1936-37 to Rs. 22,27,074 while expenditure increased from Rs. 37,87,820 to Rs. 38,90,391. There was, therefore, a deficit of Rs. 16,63,317 in Imperial revenue, but much of this is accounted for by the fact that 14·51 lakhs of interest on ordinary debt was paid in Ajmer.

The principal variations occurred under the following heads:—

Revenue.

4. Taxes on Income	—72,302
12. Education	—22,373

Expenditure.

8. Excise	+10,434
25. General Administration	+72,105
27. Administration of Justice	+28,351
29. Police	+83,283
37. Education	—20,805
38. Medical	—42,506
83. Payments of commuted value of pensions	—30.381
Forest	—11,702

The decrease in receipts under the head "4.—Taxes on Income" is due to the decrease in the taxable income of cloth mills at Beawar, and to the exemption from assessment of a big assessee.

The decrease in educational receipts is accounted for by the fact that a sum of Rs. 22,973 relating to the loss by defalcation in the Government High School was adjusted in the preceding year's account. The increase in expenditure under the heads (*i*) 8.-Excise, (*ii*) 25-General Administration, and (*iii*) 27-Administration of justice, and (*iv*) 29-Police is due mainly to the additional expenditure of

Rs. 1,000, Rs. 67,000, Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 74,000 respectively on account of grants-in-aid, contribution, etc. Proportionate charges were payable to the Crown department for share of (i) the cost of Excise Bureau, (ii) the pay, etc., of the Chief Commissioner and his establishment, (iii) the pay, etc., of Judicial Commissioner and Railway Magistrate, Ajmer and their establishments, and (iv) the pay, etc., of Inspector General of Police, Railway Police, Rajputana, Criminal Intelligence Department, Rajputana and their establishments.

The decrease in expenditure under the head "37-Education" is due mainly to the sum of Rs. 22,973 of 'losses' having been adjusted on the expenditure side as was done in the case of receipts.

The decrease in expenditure under the head "38-medical" as compared with the last year is accounted for as under:—

(a) Decrease in expenditure towards the pay of Civil Surgeon and Additional Civil Surgeon	—3,408
(b) Decrease in expenditure on maintenance charges on lunatics ..	—1,675
(c) Decrease in the non-recurring grant	—27,080
(d) Contribution recoverable from the Crown Department for the share of the cost of the pay of Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana and Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara and his establishment (deducted from total expenditure incurred during 1937-38 under head "Medical")	—11,000
(e) Minor variations due to increments, etc., in the various heads of expenditure.	+657
	—42,506

The decrease in expenditure under the head "Forest" is due to the non-distribution of forest profits during the year under report.

SECTION II.

Administration of the land.

(a) Court of Wards, Ajmer (year ending on the 31st August 1938).

3. *Tenure of office.*—The office of the General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer was held during the year under report by Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh except between 19th April and 31st August 1938 when he was appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer and Munshi Kedar Nath held charge.

4. *Estates under management.*—The following 22 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, at the close of the year:—(1) Barli, (2) Govindgarh, (3) Baori, (4) Bhagwanpura-Lahkhera, (5) Dodiana-Dilwari, (6) Gangwana, (7) Mst. Hussein Banu's estate, (8) Kurthal, (9) Lassaria, (10) Lavera (Th. Balsingh's estate), (11) Loharwara (Mst. Phul Kanwar's estate), (12) Mandah, (13) Manoharpur, (14) Nandla, (15) Mst. Nanni Begum's estate, (16) Nawab's estate, (17) Nilaseori, (18) Seth Radha Kishen's estate, (19) Rajosi, (20) Richmalian (Thakur Shiv Singh's estate), (21) Richmalian (Maintenance holder's share), and (22) Tiswaria.

During the year the estates of Barli and Lavera (Thakur Bal Singh's estate) were placed under management on account of minority in consequence of the death of their proprietors.

5. *Education of the wards.*—Thakur Karan Singh of Govindgarh with his two younger brothers Kushal Singh and Ranjit Singh, and Thakur Duleh Singh of Lassaria remained at the Government High school, Ajmer. The Thakur of Tiswaria with his uncle and two younger brothers, and the Thakur of Mandah continued their's studies at the Betham High School, Kekri while Thakur Narendra Singh of Barli was admitted to the Mayo College, Ajmer. Mir Yusuf Ali Shah Jagirdar Dodiana-Dilwari having failed in the examination at the Government Agricultural College, Nagpur has been withdrawn and is learning Co-operative Societies work at Ajmer. Nawab Mohammad Umar Khan of Boraj is receiving training in estate management work in the Court of Wards office. The wards of the estates of Kurthal, Richmalian, and Nilaseori are receiving training in estate work in association with estate Kamdars.

6. *Marriages of the wards.*—The Thakur of Manoharpur performed his second marriage with the daughter of the Thakur of Junia in Bundi State owing to the death of his 1st wife.

7. *Health of the wards.*—The health of the wards was generally good throughout the year.

Details will be found in the separate Court of Wards report which as it relates to a later period than is under review here is published subsequently.

(*b*) MUTATION CASES.

8. In the Ajmer Tahsil the total number of Mutation cases including those pending at the close of the preceding year was 1,813, of which 1,761 were disposed of leaving a balance of 52.

9. The number of cases in Merwara was 1,946 and all of them were disposed of.

(*c*) LAND ALIENATION REGULATION.

10. During the year under report 435 applications for alienation of agricultural land were filed, in 289 of which permission was granted and in 146 refused. The yearly average number of applications received during the previous 5 years is 433.

The alienations sanctioned include seven within Municipal limits, 2 perpetual leases and 5 gifts.

The total area of the land transferred was about 1,879 bighas (751 acres) as compared with 1,859 bighas (743 acres) in the last year. Thus transfers conform to the average with remarkable fidelity.

Transfer by sale from one agriculturist to another accounted for 1,491 bighas; 196 bighas were sold by agriculturists to non-agriculturists and 162 bighas by non-agriculturists to agriculturists.

The Regulation is undoubtedly preventing the transfer of land from indebted agriculturists to Mahajan creditors.

There were no cases under Sections 8, 10, 15, 16 and 22. No sanction to the sale of land was asked from the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

SECTION III.

PROTECTION.

(*a*) *Ajmer-Merwara District Police (year ending the 31st December 1937). (Compiled by A. G. Phillips, Esquire, Inspector General of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.)*

(*Vide* Statements 4 to 10).

11. *Crime Statistics.* The total volume of crime reported to Police and Magistrates, excluding false cases, was 4,687, an increase of 685 over the figures for 1936, which is chiefly under Section 34 of the Police Act (Public nuisance) and offences under special and local laws under Class VI (Other Offences).

The increase in Class VI is 24·62 per cent. other classes show slight increases. The return for the last 3 years has been :—

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Class I.—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice	22	27	44
Class II.—Serious offences against the person	206	278	292
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only	653	655	703
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person	58	55	72
Class V.—Minor offences against property	916	968	1,060
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above	2,245	2,019	2,516
Total	4,130	4,002	4,687

There was an increase in offences against the currency, in riots, dacoity, robbery, mischief, burglary, rash and negligent driving, cattle theft, criminal breach of trust and cheating.

The incidence of crime per 10,000 of the population amounted to 83·65 as compared with 71·43 last year.

The general working in Police cases, excluding Class VI, where con[...] should be almost a certainty, is as follows:—

	1936.
True cases reported to Police ..	1,579
True cases investigated by the Police	1,366
Cases convicted	319
Convictions to reports	22·1
Convictions to investigations	23·35
Convictions to cases tried out	91 12

12. *Investigations.*—Investigations were made in 95·41 per cent. of c[...] reported as compared with 94·4 per cent. in 1936. 74 police cases were st[...] off as false, or as due to mistake of law or fact, as compared with 144 the y[...] before.

Gazetted officers supervised investigations in 51 cases, the Deputy Super[...]tendents of Police doing 37.

13. *Murder.*—Including 2 cases pending from previous year, there were [...] true cases for disposal; 2 ended in conviction, 5 were acquitted, 1 was withdraw[...] 1 was not investigated (murder of infant by mother followed by suicide), 4 wer[...] not worked out and 5 remained pending at the end of the year.

Sentence of death passed in one case by the Sessions Judge, was on appeal reduced by the Judicial Commissioner to transportation for life.

Of the 5 cases acquitted one was the result of appeal to the Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner against a capital sentence; in 2, the accused was given the benefit of doubt; lack of corroboration of the retracted confessions of the murder of an alleged witch resulted in another acquittal but an appeal has been recommended; in the fifth case the reason for acquittal was faulty investigation.

Lachhman Singh, a well connected man, who committed a cold-blooded triple murder is still at large and the work of the Police under this head generally cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

14. *Poisoning.*—There were 4 cases, as compared with 1 in 1936. Of these 1 was untraced and 3 were pending investigation at the close of the year.

15. *Dacoities.*—The total number of true cases of dacoity reported to the Police during the year was 10 against 7 in 1936.

Property to the value of Rs 5,306-3-9 was stolen as compared with Rs 740-11-0 in the preceding year.

Including 5 cases pending from the previous year, there were 15 true cases for disposal as compared with 12 in 1936, 2 ended in conviction, 9 remained undetected and 4 were pending at the close of the year.

The heavy increase in the value of property stolen was due to the loot obtained in the Dabrela dacoity details of which are given below.

(*a*) In Police Circle Masuda a man and a number of females travelling in 2 bullock carts were waylaid on a jungle road by 8 armed dacoits. The women were robbed of their ornaments valued at Rs 675-9-0 and the complainant was menaced with a gun. The case remained untraced.

(*b*) In police Circle Gola, 7 dacoits mounted on camels, armed with guns, [...]swords and lathies in broad day-light, overawed the village of Dabrela and looted [...]the houses of four Mahajans of property valued at Rs. 4,168-4-0. Fourteen [...]villagers received minor gun-shot wounds. The village in which this daring dacoity [...]was carried out is situated on the border of Kishengarh State. The Jaipur State [...]Police have arrested a number of dacoits belonging to the gang of the notorious [...]Arju Singh, and there are good reasons to believe that this is the gang responsible. [...]Thanks to the efforts of the Jaipur Police, there is hope of some success.

This year again the district police have not been very successful in working out [...]coities but the difficulties are great. In the majority of cases the dacoits came [...]n the States and returned there to find refuge after their crime. In such cases [...]ction and recovery of property is practically impossible unless arrests have [...] made on the spot.

16. *Robbery.*—26 true cases were reported during the year, with 5 cases pending from 1936 there were 31 true cases for disposal; of these, 3 ended in conviction, 1 was acquitted, 19 were untraced, and 8 were pending at the close of the year. There were 18 road robberies.

A gang of 4 armed men mounted on camels was responsible for three cases with heavy loss. The cases are still under investigation and some information regarding the identity of the robbers has been obtained.

17. *Burglary.*—The number of true cases of burglary including Magistrates' cases rose from 715 to 736. The percentage of convictions to reports was 15·35 against 14·13 last year.

Of the 115 persons sent for trial by the police whose cases were disposed of 100, or 86·96, per cent. were convicted, the figure for Magistrates' cases being 431 and 35, giving a percentage of 8·12.

Of 518 cases of house-breaking by night, 512 or 98·84 per cent. were investigated as compared with 516 or 99·8 per cent. in 1936.

There were 5 burglaries in which property worth more than Rs. 1,000 was stolen. Of these, 1 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 2 remained untraced and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

A case of Police Station Mangliawas, in which fire-arms valued at Rs. 560 were stolen, remained under investigation at the end of the year. Burglaries in the city and rural areas increased from 113 and 470 in 1936 to 151 and 486 respectively this year. The increase in the rural areas is reported to be due to adverse economic conditions owing to failure of rains, but there is no good reason for the considerable increase in the city and in view of the decrease in the percentage of convictions the situation cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The total value of property stolen was Rs. 64,915-4-4 against Rs. 36,600 in 1936.

18. *Ordinary thefts.*—The number of true cases reported to the police and the Magistracy decreased from 616 to 584. Cases tried out totalled 199, of which 154 ended in conviction, the corresponding figures for 1936 being 199 and 158.

The value of property stolen under this head fell from Rs. 89,055-8-0 to Rs. 48,310-6-3.

There were 3 cases of theft of fire-arms which remained untraced. Cycle thefts in Ajmer City decreased this year from 58 to 45.

No case of theft of telegraph wires was reported this year or in the previous year.

19. *Cattle theft.*—The number of true cases of cattle theft reported during the year was 88 as compared with 64 in 1936 and 90 in 1935. The percentage of convictions to reports was 20·45 against 28·12 in 1936 and 24·44 in 1935.

In view of the common practice of allowing cattle to stray unattended in the jungles, these figures are comparatively small.

The number of strays reported rose from 227 to 367 : 211 being recovered as compared with 114 in 1936, while the number of unclaimed strays auctioned at cattle ponds during the year was 561 as compared with 496 in 1936. The amount realised was Rs. 2,562-15-3 against Rs. 1,789-3-0.

20. *Criminal Tribes.*—During the year under report, 37 persons were newly registered, 1 changed his residence permanently from United Provinces to Ajmer-Merwara, 7 died, 3 changed their residence from Ajmer-Merwara to Jaipur State, and 16 registrations were cancelled, giving a true balance of 582 at the close of the year against 570 in 1936. Of these, 381 are domiciled and 201 gypsies against 360 domiciled and 210 gypsies in the previous year. The increase is due to new registrations.

15 registered members of Criminal Tribes are absconding as against 14 last year : 29 are in Jail as compared with 20 last year : 33 are on leave as against 3 in the previous year. The actual number under surveillance at the close of the year was 505.

20 Sansies, 11 Kanjars, 2 Baories, and 2 Rawats were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, and 17 Sansies, 13 Kanjars under the Indian Penal Code. 1 Rawat was convicted under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Correspondence is still going on with the Mewar State authorities regarding the return of certain Kanjars of the Mewar State who attempted to settle in Ajmer-Merwara in 1936. During the year under report two more gangs of Mewar Kanjars attempted to settle in Ajmer-Merwara. Nine Kanjars, who accompanied one Nura, a registered member of Criminal Tribe of Mewar, have had to be registered as gypsies in Ajmer-Merwara as they could not be proved to be residents of Mewar State.

The question of providing suitable employment for the Criminal Tribes of the Ajmer-Merwara District remains an unsolved problem. Most of the people depend on begging and petty "graft" of various kinds for a living. They do not take kindly to manual labour when it is offered. Some of them appear to have gathered a little capital, the proceeds probably of successful crime, which they lend out in small sums at exhorbitant rates of interest. It is idle to hope for any improvement in their moral or material condition until they are brought into a settlement where work of a suitable and remunerative character can be provided for them.

The reciprocal arrangements with neighbouring Indian States have worked satisfactorily on the whole. Certain registered members of Criminal Tribes of Pander Colony in Mewar gave trouble in Police Station, Sawar, but when the facts were brought to the notice of the Mewar State authorities, more stringent control was exercised.

21. *Vagrancy and bad livelihood.*—Thirty persons (including 4 whose cases were pending at the end of last year) were dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, a decrease of 13 as compared with the figures for 1936. 20 were ordered to furnish security and 2 were discharged. The cases against 8 were under trial at the end of the year.

Of the 20 persons, bound over, 5 furnished security and the remaining 15 went to Jail for an average period of 9 months and 15 days. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 120 as compared with Rs 95-15-0 in 1936.

Under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code (Bad livelihood), 5 persons were prosecuted as compared with *nil* in 1936; 3 were bound over and the cases of 2 were pending at the end of the year. All the 3 bound over furnished security. The average amount of security demanded was Rs 200. The average term of imprisonment awarded for failure to furnish security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, was one year.

There has unfortunately been a continued drop in the number of cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, but it is satisfactory to note that 5 cases under section 110 were run as compared with *nil* in 1936.

22. *Strength.*—The sanctioned strength remained the same as last year except that a second post of European Sergeant was created for Nasirabad Cantonment.

The strength of the additional police (private guards) maintained at the cost of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company was reduced this year from 2 Head Constables and 34 Constables to 2 Head Constables and 31 Constables.

A punitive police force consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector, 4 Head Constables and 25 Constables was imposed at Beawar for 5 months from 15th May to 14th October, 1937, for maintenance of Law and Order on account of prolonged strike in the textile mills. The cost of maintenance of this force was realised from the mill workers implicated in the strike.

23. *Punishment.*—Eight constables were dismissed as compared with 9 constables dismissed and 1 Head constable reduced in 1936. Minor punishments in orderly room were 210 against 132 in 1936. The standard of discipline was satisfactory.

24. *Rewards.*—For meritorious services cash rewards of Rs. 1,987-8-0 were distributed amongst 271 officers and men. This includes rewards in Excise, Opium and Gambling cases and those given by private persons. Rewards amounting to Rs. 2,229 were paid to 354 policemen of all ranks in 1936.

Constable Ahmed Beg was awarded the Indian Police medal for gallantry in saving the life of a man, who had jumped into a well.

25. *Mounted Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Mounted Police remained the same as in last year, *viz.*, 2 Daffadars and 15 Sowars.

One horse was purchased at a cost of Rs. 450, to replace one which died of Colic.

The discipline and efficiency of this branch have, on the whole, been good.

The grass fund showed a nett profit of Rs. 50 only against Rs. 170 last year and Rs. 430 in 1935. The decrease in profit was due to the high price of grass during the year.

(*b*) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(*Year ending the 31st December 1937.*)

(*Vide* Statements Nos. 11 to 16 and 25.)

26. The Ajmer-Merwara Judiciary is I regret to say notable for (*a*) delays in justice, (*b*) weak sentences, (*c*) undue readiness to give bail.

27. A new scheme for the improvement of Criminal Justice is under preparation, but unfortunately it will cost money, and will be difficult to carry out during the present retrenchment campaign.

28. The total number of offences reported during the year was 12,836, of which 2,300 were offences under the Indian Penal Code and 10,536 under special and local laws. Most of the latter class of offences were under the Ajmer-Merwara Municipalities Regulation, namely 5,438 ; and 2,115 were under the Police Act and 596 under the Cruelty to Animals Act.

29. 17,174 persons were placed on trial, of whom 9,037 were convicted. The corresponding figures for the year 1936 were 19,199 and 12,478.

30. The average duration of cases was 39·8 days as compared with 88·77 in the previous year. Though a great improvement has been effected on last year's figures, justice in Ajmer-Merwara is still disfigured by excessive delay. The Chief Offenders are the Honorary Magistrates. I am taking steps to convince them that their duties are not to be taken lightly. Their frequent adjournments, inability to get a quorum makes them, moreover, very unpopular.

31. The Court of Sessions dealt with 17 cases involving 54 persons, of these persons 32 were convicted, 19 were acquitted and 3 remained under trial at the close of the year.

32. The number of appeals and revisions dealt with by the Sessions and Additional Sessions Judge, by the District and Additional District Magistrates was 453 of which 248 were unsuccessful.

33. Sentences in 13 cases were reduced and in 63 reversed. 39 cases were referred to the Judicial Commissioner and a new trial was ordered in 20 cases. 61 cases remained at the end of the year.

34. The total number of appeals and applications dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner was 117. Details are given in statement No. 6A (Criminal).

(*c*) CIVIL JUSTICE.

(*Year ending the 31st December 1937.*)

(*Vide* Statements Nos. 11 and 17 to 25.)

35. During the year the number of Courts was the same as last year, *viz.*, 29. There were 10 Honorary Munsifs.

36. The total number of suits including miscellaneous was 8,912 as compared with 10,949 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 2,037. The total number of suits of all kinds for disposal including arrears was 12,416.

37. The total value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 11,56,025 as compared with 10,53,364 in the preceding year.

The total number of suits of all kinds the value of which exceeded Rs. 10 and did not exceed Rs. 50 was 3,147.

38. 1,605 contested suits were disposed of, 39 were decided by arbitration and 5,305 were disposed of without contest. The number disposed of without trial was 1,466 and 280 cases were transferred to other Courts.

39. At the close of the year 3,720 cases were pending as compared with 3,504 in the preceding year. Of these 1,286 had been pending for more than 3 months. The average duration of contested suits was 434 days, and of uncontested suits 152 days. This excessive delay shows that the Judicial Staff is not able to cope with the heavy volume of litigation, and indicates the need for change. Since the close of the year the Judicial Commissioner and myself have proposed changes which should result in speeding up Civil Justice.

40. On the appellate side there were 593 appeals from decrees and orders as compared with 439 in the previous year. At the close of the year 327 were pending against 262 in the preceding year. The average duration of appeal was 217 days, or 15 days more than in the preceeding year. Here too the duration of cases has been excessive. This is due, partly, to insufficiency of staff, and partly to the fact that of late Criminal Work has increased both in volume and in quality.

41. The [illegible] the year 1936. [illegible] ,346 as compared [illegible]

42. The total number of appeal and miscellaneous applications dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner was 129. Details are given in the statement 10-A Civil.

(*d*) REGISTRATION (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER 1937.)

(*Vide* Statement No. 26.)

43. The number of documents registered during the year under report was 4,747 as compared with 4,717 during the preceding year showing an increase of ·63%

The area of agricultural land transferred by sale and mortgage during the years 1936 and 1937 is shown in the sub-jointed table :—

Year.	Alienation by sale.		Alienation by mortgage.	
	Area in bighas	Valuation.	Area in bighas.	Valuation.
		Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1936	1,3[illegible]6	1,61,415 10 0	3,044	1,50,695 0 0
1937	2,065	2,45,149 15 8	3,350	1,41,071 4 0

Transfer by sale show an increase of 52% and those by mortgage show a decrease of 6·8% during the year under report.

The value of land sold decreased from Rs. 116-7-0 to Rs. 91-13-0 per bigha and that of mortgage increased from Rs. 38-3-0 to Rs. 42-2-0.

A comparative statement showing receipts and expenditure is given below :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1936	13,875 0 0	2,394 15 0
1937	15,870 5 6	2,857 14 0

The increase in expenditure is due to the transfer to the Registration Department of personnel drawing higher rates of pay. The increase in receipts is due to the increase in the value of property comprised in the documents registered.

The number of documents registered free of charge on behalf of the Co-operative Societies during the year was 526 as against 644 in the last year.

The total valuation of property effected by registration of documents amounted to an aggregate value of Rs. 38,69,055 as compared with Rs. 31,40,805 in the previous year.

Twelve petitions under sections 72 and 73 of the Registration Act were filed with the Registrar of Assurances, Ajmer-Merwara, against orders passed by the Sub-Registrars during the year. Of these nine were accepted and three dismissed.

(*e*) MUNICIPALITIES (YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1938).

(i) *Ajmer Municipality—Population 1,19,524.*

44. The Committee consisted of 17 nominated members including the nominated Chairman. The number of meetings held during the year was 62. Attendance was fairly good.

The Committee spent Rs. 53,000 more than their normal income. The extra expenditure was justified, being spent on capital works such as roads, drains and townplanning. The invested funds of one and a half lakhs are still ample but they are decreasing at an alarming rate. The tendency of the Committee to spend its capital freely is one of the by-products of its dislike for new taxation.

45. The total income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,61,950 and Rs. 6,85,519 as compared with Rs. 7,35,845 and Rs. 7,03,179 respectively in 1936-37. The decrease in income is mainly under heads " octroi ", " sale proceeds of water ", " contribution from Railway ", " sales miscellaneous " and " deposits ". The decrease in expenditure is small and calls for no remarks.

The income from Octroi as compared with the previous year's figures was as follows :—

Year.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	3,55,926	3,20,539
1937-38	3,44,986	3,02,521

Trade depression set in during the year, whereas the previous year was one of considerable activity. The percentage of octroi refunds to gross collections increased from 9·9 to 12·3, one of the chief reasons being that minimum refundable limit had been lowered from 2 to 1.

A sum of Rs. 19,646 was paid towards the liquidation of the Government loan, thus reducing the balance to Rs. 72,361.

46. The year was one of scanty rainfall. The sources of water supply were the same as last year, *viz.*, Foysagar, Budda Pushkar and Bhaonta. The Committee continued to investigate new sources of water supply to meet the increasing demand ; at Dumara, a few miles outside the city, trial wells have been sunk, and appear successful.

47. The number of births and deaths recorded during the year under review was 5,384 and 5,110 respectively, as against 5,595 and 3,882 respectively in the previous year. The birth and death reates per mille of the population were 45·05 and 42·75 against 46·81 and 32·47 in the preceding year. Infantile mortality was high, the chief causes being small pox and measles which gave rise to pneumonia and extreme debility.

48. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 42,611, about Rs. 7,500 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure on primary education was 7·4%, *i.e.*, more than the prescribed minimum of 5% of the Committee's normal income. A sum of Rs. 16,304 was spent on maintenance of girls' schools and Rs. 11,110 were paid as grants-in-aid to local primary schools. The progress of primary education has been marked by the opening of seven new schools in various localities, thus paving the way for compulsory primary education. Steps for the introduction of legislation for compulsory primary education are being taken. The Committee are showing considerable interest in education generally, but have difficulty in finding funds for expansion.

The year was one of general progress under the guidance of Mr. Burtt, its official Chairman.

49. Water is at present the city's main problem, and the Board are tackling it, but somewhat slowly. Good progress was made in building new drains. The roads are generally good. Extensive townplanning has become imperative, and the Government appointed at the end of the year a special officer to examine and report on the situation.

(*ii*) *Beawar Municipality—(Population 28,342).*

50. The total income and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,262 and Rs. 1,66,071 respectively as compared with Rs. 1,49,425 and Rs. 1,30,188 in the preceding year. The closing balance was Rs. 78,941. In addition to this sum the Committee holds Government securities worth Rs. 10,000, Postal Cash Certificates of the face value of Rs. 10,000 and fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 55,000 in the Imperial Bank of India while a sum of Rs. 913 is held by the staff as an imprest.

The increase of Rs 3,637 in income was due mainly to greater receipts under octroi. The increase of Rs. 35,883 in expenditure is accounted for mainly by an investment of Rs. 30,000 in the Imperial Bank and increased expenditure under head " Conservancy ".

51. The incidence of octroi per head of population was Rs. 3-15-9 as compared with Rs. 3-15-7 in the year 1936-37.

52. The Committee continued to manage the water works during the year under review. The total cost of water supply was Rs. 14,286 as compared with Rs. 14,748 in the preceding year. The decrease is negligible. The project of obtaining water from a second source at Lodhan ka Baria near Balad was still pending.

The income from the sale of water fell from Rs. 5,258 to Rs. 5,147.

53. The number of births and deaths registered during the year were 1,224 and 1,217 respectively as compared with 1,349 and 1,110 in 1936-37.

54. During the year the total expenditure on " Public Instruction " amounted to Rs. 19,118 as compared with Rs. 17,903 in the previous year. The amount spent on primary education was Rs. 8,433 against Rs. 7,459 last year and was not less than the minimum percentage prescribed by the Municipalities Regulation.

55. The financial position of the Municipality was satisfactory, there being a *large balance in hand*.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, continued to be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

Schemes for the electrification of the town and the improvement of sanitation and water supply still remain pending.

(iii) *Kekri Municipality*—(*Population 7,179*).

56. The total income and expenditure for the year under report amounted respectively to Rs. 28,566 and Rs. 30,267 as compared with Rs 36,585 and Rs 32,553 in the preceding year. The balance at the end of the year was Rs 32,357 (including Rs. 13,774 invested in Government securities). Thus the balance of Rs. 34,058 in the previous year has fallen by Rs. 1,701.

The decrease in income occurred mainly under octroi receipts, while the decrease in expenditure was due to decreased expenditure under Public Works (buildings).

57. The incidence of octroi taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-11-3 as compared with Rs. 3-14-2 in the preceding year.

58. The number of births and deaths recorded were 422 and 303 respectively as compared with 405 and 265 in the year 1936-37. The birth rate was 58·78 and the death rate 42·20 per mille of population. In the previous year the figures were 56·41 and 36·91 respectively.

59. The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs 10,750, about the same as last year.

60. The Sub Divisional Officer, Kekri, continued to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

(iv) *Deoli Municipality*—(*Population 2,702*).

61. There was no change in the constitution of the Committee.

The Committee held 17 ordinary and 4 special meetings during the year.

62. The total income and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 8,312 and Rs. 6,886 respectively, as compared with Rs. 7,852 and Rs. 11,603 during the preceding year.

The apparent decrease of Rs. 4,717 in expenditure in spite of a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards Mrs. Gidney Zenana Hospital at Kekri, is due mainly to the fact that last year's figure of expenditure included a sum of Rs. 5,900 on account of investment.

63. 124 births and 87 deaths were registered during the year as compared with 115 and 100 respectively during the preceding year.

64. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-8-0. Last year the incidence was Rs. 2-7-11.

The Committee spent Rs. 53,000 more than their normal income. The extra expenditure was justified, being spent on capital works such as roads, drains and townplanning. The invested funds of one and a half lakhs are still ample but they are decreasing at an alarming rate. The tendency of the Committee to spend its capital freely is one of the by-products of its dislike for new taxation.

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60. The Sub Divisional Officer, Kekri, continued to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

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64. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-8-0. Last year the incidence was Rs. 2-7-11.

(*f*) Medical (year ending the 31st December 1937).

65. The number of state aided hospitals and dispensaries remained unchanged during the year.

66. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients in the hospitals and dispensaries increased from 1,88,302 in 1936 to 1,99,833 in 1937. The number of deaths amongst indoor patients increased from 165 in 1936 to 192 in 1937 and the mortality percentage of total indoor cases increased from 4·68 to 5·08.

67. The number of surgical operations of all kinds performed during the year was 10,917 with 11 deaths against 11,566 with 22 deaths in the year 1936.

68. The total income of hospitals and dispensaries in Ajmer Merwara decreased from Rs. 1,75,749 to Rs. 1,23,650. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,22,181 against Rs. 1,70,937 in the previous year.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 24,406 to the credit of the Dispensary Fund and closed with a balance of Rs. 25,875.

69. 258 patients as compared with 432 in 1936 underwent anti-rabic treatment at the Victoria Hospital Centre, Ajmer, of whom 197 were from the district and 61 from outside, *viz.*, States. The opposition of the Jain community to the killing of ownerless dogs is responsible for an increase in their number and for the spread of hydrophobia.

(*g*) Village Sanitation.

70. The rules for the improvement of village sanitation continued in force in the villages named below :—

Ajmer Sub-division.

1. Pushkar.
2. Jethana.
3. Harmara.
4. Srinagar.
5. Beer.
6. Ramsar.
7. Pisangan.
8. Masuda.

Kekri Sub-division.

9. Junia.
10. Mehrunkalan.
11. Goela.
12. Sawar.

Merwara Sub-division.

13. Beawar.
14. Jawaja.
15. Todgarh.
16. Berar.
17. Bhim.

71. In Kekri Sub-division the Sub-Divisional Officer reports that talks to the villagers on sanitation are beginning to bear fruit. In many of the villages the streets and the platforms of wells have been kept clean, while in some villages places for skinning dead animals have been set apart and properly demarcated. Cactus, aloes and other such plants within the demarcated area are also being removed, and action is being taken to demarcate the areas round drinking wells and keep them clean from cow dung and other dirt. In other parts of the district owing to lack of education amongst the villagers, however, most of them are slow to realise the benefits of cleanly habits. Efforts to enforce observance of the rules were to some extent successful and there has been some improvement in the sanitary condition of villages. The health of the rural population was, on the whole, satisfactory.

72. The pillars demarcating the sanitary area are in good condition.

(h) *Joint Stock Companies and Societies registered under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) and the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860).*

73. At the beginning of the year under report the number of companies working in this district was 30. Three new companies, *viz.*, (1) The Beawar Electric Supply Co., Ltd., (2) The Beawar Industries Corporation, Ltd., and (3) Shri Sita Ram Trading Co., Ltd., Beawar, were registered. No company went into liquidation or struck off the register during the year. The number of companies working at the close of the year was thus 33.

74. The authorised and paid up capitals of the existing companies were Rs. 1,18,76,940 and Rs. 37,31,642-6-6 as compared with Rs. 1,10,56,940 and Rs. 36,60,111-6-6 respectively in the year 1936-37.

75. The total fees realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,069-14-0 as against Rs. 1,171-2-0 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that only one society was registered during the year against four in the previous year.

76. The expenditure incurred by Government on account of pay, etc., to establishment was Rs. 1,510-4-0 as compared with Rs. 1,230 in the year 1936-37. The increase is due to the payment of leave salary to the Companies Act Clerk who proceeded on 4 months' leave on average pay during the year under report.

77. Four companies, *viz.*, (1) The Indo Asiatic Insurance Co., Ltd., Ajmer, (2) Messrs. Mathura Pershad Shivhare & Co., Ltd., Ajmer, (3) The Agarwal Assurance Society, Ltd., Ajmer, and (4) The Rajputana Films, Ltd., Ajmer, were prosecuted for defaults under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913). The first two companies were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, while the cases of the remaining two companies remained pending in the Court, at the close of the year.

78. One Society, *viz.*, Shri Narsingh Gau Shala, Nasirabad, was registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860), during the year.

79. Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S., continued to hold charge of the office of the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, throughout the year.

(i) *Jails (year ending the 31st December, 1937)*

80. [illegible]
trial [illegible]
was [illegible]
564 were convicts, 939 under-trial and 16 civil prisoners. The number of prisoners discharged for all causes was 1,536 as compared with 1,649 during 1936. The number at the close of the year was 335 including 59 under-trial.

81. The gross profit on jail manufactures during the year amounted to Rs. 1,544-11-10 as compared with Rs. 2,463-7-3 in the previous year. The decrease was due to a smaller number of orders received during the year.

82. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners including those under-trial amounted to Rs. 47,476-13-11, as contrasted with Rs. 44,412 last year, the average cost per prisoner being Rs. 131-10-0 as against Rs. 126-7-0.

83. 51·7 per cent. of the convicts discharged during the year gained weight in the jail and 20·16 per cent. lost weight. There were 123 admissions to the Jail hospital. Two deaths occurred.

84. At the beginning of the year there was no juvenile prisoner in the jail. Eighteen were received during the year under report out of which 14 were released leaving 4 at the close of the year.

SECTION IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a) *Agricultural Summary (vide Statement 31).*

85. The year under report comprises the harvests of Rabi 1344 and Kharif 1345 Fasli. The total rainfall during the year was 18·87 against an average of 21 inches.

(f) Medical (year ending the 31st December 1937).

65. The number of state aided hospitals and dispensaries remained unchanged during the year.

66. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients in the hospitals and dispensaries increased from 1,88,302 in 1936 to 1,99,833 in 1937. The number of deaths amongst indoor patients increased from 165 in 1936 to 192 in 1937 and the mortality percentage of total indoor cases increased from 4·68 to 5·08.

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70. The rules for the improvement of village sanitation continued in force in the villages named below :—

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3. Harmara.
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Merwara Sub-division.

13. Beawar.
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72. The pillars demarcating the sanitary area are in good condition.

(h) *Joint Stock Companies and Societies registered under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) and the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860).*

73. At the beginning of the year under report the number of companies working in this district was 30. Three new companies, *viz.*, (1) The Beawar Electric Supply Co., Ltd., (2) The Beawar Industries Corporation, Ltd., and (3) Shri Sita Ram Trading Co., Ltd., Beawar, were registered. No company went into liquidation or struck off the register during the year. The number of companies working at the close of the year was thus 33.

74. The authorised and paid up capitals of the existing companies were Rs. 1,18,76,940 and Rs. 37,31,642-6-6 as compared with Rs. 1,10,56,940 and Rs. 36,60,111-6-6 respectively in the year 1936-37.

75. The total fees realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,069-14-0 as against Rs. 1,171-2-0 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that only one society was registered during the year against four in the previous year.

76. The expenditure incurred by Government on account of pay, etc., to establishment was Rs. 1,510-4-0 as compared with Rs 1,230 in the year 1936-37. The increase is due to the payment of leave salary to the Companies Act Clerk who proceeded on 4 months' leave on average pay during the year under report

77. Four companies, *viz.*, (1) The Indo Asiatic Insurance Co., Ltd., Ajmer, (2) Messrs. Mathura Pershad Shivhare & Co., Ltd., Ajmer, (3) The Agarwal Assurance Society, Ltd., Ajmer, and (4) The Rajputana Films, Ltd., Ajmer, were prosecuted for defaults under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913). The first two companies were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, while the cases of the remaining two companies remained pending in the Court, at the close of the year.

78. One Society, *viz.*, Shri Narsingh Gau Shala, Nasirabad, was registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860), during the year.

79. Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S., continued to hold charge of the office of the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, throughout the year.

(i) *Jails (year ending the 31st December, 1937)*

80. At the beginning of [illegible] trial prisoners. The number [illegible] was 1,519 as compared with [illegible] 564 were convicts, 939 under [illegible] discharged for all causes was 1,536 as compared with 1,649 during 1936. The number at the close of the year was 335 including 59 under-trial.

81. The gross profit on jail manufactures during the year amounted to Rs. 1,544-11-10 as compared with Rs 2,463-7-3 in the previous year. The decrease was due to a smaller number of orders received during the year.

82. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners including those under-trial amounted to Rs. 47,476-13-11, as contrasted with Rs. 44,412 last year, the average cost per prisoner being Rs. 131-10-0 as against Rs. 126-7-0

83 51·7 per cent. of the convicts discharged during the year gained weight in the jail and 20·16 per cent. lost weight. There were 123 admissions to the Jail hospital. Two deaths occurred.

84. At the beginning of the year there was no juvenile prisoner in the jail Eighteen were received during the year under report out of which 14 were released leaving 4 at the close of the year.

SECTION IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a) *Agricultural Summary (vide Statement 31).*

85. The year under report comprises the harvests of Rabi 1344 and Kharif 1345 Fasli. The total rainfall during the year was 18·87 against an average of 21 inches.

demand under the two Acts was Rs. 4,09,271 of which a sum of Rs. 18,783 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 3,90,488 at the close of the year. No remissions were granted during the year.

Interest amounting to Rs. 771 under both the Acts was recovered.

The arrears outstanding are heavy, but a succession of poor years culminating in famine will make it impossible to reduce them. Old arrears will have to be written off as it will be impossible to collect dues from persons who have already sold everything in order to get enough to eat.

(c) *Mines.*

92 Mica, felspar and beryl are the minerals in this district in which most commercial interest is taken.

93. At the beginning of the year ten persons held certificates of approval to prospect and mine for minerals. Of these certificates six lapsed during the year and the remaining four were renewed. Out of the six certificates which lapsed during the previous year, five were renewed during the year under report while six new certificates were granted. The number of certificates at the close of the year was thus fifteen.

94. Eighteen Prospecting licenses were renewed and twenty four new licenses were issued. Of the forty two licenses ten were for mica, one for mica, felspar and quartz, one for muscovite, one for felspar, twelve for mica, felspar and beryl, twelve for mica and beryl, two for asbestos, one for asbestos and kyanite, one for graphite, and one for mica and felspar.

95. Of the twenty two mining leases held in the previous year (six in the Khalsa area, and sixteen in the Istimrari area), one lease lapsed and three were cancelled in the Istimrari area. Four new leases (one in khalsa area and three in Istimrari area) were issued. The total number of leases at the close of the year remained the same, *viz*, twenty two (seven in the khalsa area and fifteen in the Istimrari area). Eleven of these were for mica, four for mica and beryl, three for beryl, two for mica, felspar and beryl, one for mica, felspar and china clay and one for china clay and koalin.

96. A sum of Rs. 2,285-4-9 was realised by Government on account of fees, rents and royalty, as compared with Rs. 1,985-7-9 in the preceding year

97. On the whole the mining of mica continued to be satisfactory and is attracting the attention of persons both within and without the district

(d) *Public Works.*

98. The roads in this district are good and the buildings though expensive according to the standards of other provinces are solid and lasting

99. During the year under review the total expenditure incurred on Public Works (exclusive of irrigation works) amounted to Rs 3,61,413 as compared with Rs 3,64,713 in the preceding year. Of this amount a sum of Rs 3,41,939 was spent on works within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner as compared with Rs. 3,53,812 in the year 1936-37.

100. The principal objects on which expenditure was incurred were :—

(1) Constructing a quarter for a turnkey attached to the Tehsil at Todgarh.

(2) Providing electric lights and fans in certain Government buildings at Ajmer.

(3) Additions and alterations to the Cantonment Board office at Nasirabad.

(4) Raising the enclosure walls in the Central Jail, Ajmer.

(5) Providing a dining shed to the cook house in the reserve police lines at Ajmer.

(6) Providing wire gauze shutters to the external doors and windows of the new laboratory and lecture hall at Government College, Ajmer

(7) Bridging certain dips and improving culverts on Nasirabad Deoli Road miles 1-57 (Ajmer-Merwara)

(8) Bridging dips on the Nasirabad Deoli Road miles 52-57 (Ajmer-Merwara).

(9) Constructing two culverts in miles 14-7 and 16-8 on Nasirabad Deoli road.

(10) Improving the submersible bridge in mile 32-11 on Nasirabad Deoli road.

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(8) Bridging dips on the Nasirabad Deoli Road miles 52-57 (Ajmer-Merwara).

(9) Constructing two culverts in miles 14-7 and 16-8 on Nasirabad Deoli road.

(10) Improving the submersible bridge in mile 32-11 on Nasirabad Deoli road.

106. The working capital of the central, agricultural and non-agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 21,93,291, Rs. 15,06,583 and Rs. 18,26,640 respectively against Rs. 22,17,083, Rs. 17,03,769 and Rs. 17,69,824 in the preceding year. The total working capital of all the societies was approximately Rs. 58,26,500 showing an increase of about Rs. 1,35,800 on the figures of the previous year.

107. The working capital of the central banks and societies during the year 1937-38, as compared with the previous year's figures, is shown below :—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Central Bank..	12,41,422	15,15,917
Beawar Central Bank	5,83,896	6,01,211
Nasirabad Central Bank	1,19,408	1,18,472
9 other Central Societies	2,69,357	2,54,691
Total ..	22,17,083	21,93,291

Ajmer Central Bank.—The number of individual members and affiliated societies decreased by 2 and 33 respectively, *i.e.*, from 467 to 465 and 333 to 300 respectively. The share capital remained the same, *viz.*, Rs. 1,00,000. Deposits from individuals increased from Rs. 6,04,741 to Rs. 8,28,193. A total sum of Rs. 3,37,427 was lent to individuals. Loans to other Banks and societies amounted to Rs. 6,29,928 during the year. These sums with the balance of previous year's loans (Rs. 7,84,496) make an aggregate of Rs 17,51,851 as loans due to the Bank. Recoveries during the year amounted to Rs 7,43,712, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,08,139 outstanding, as compared with Rs. 7,84,496 in the preceding year. The amount of Rs. 3,37,427 shown as loans to individuals includes an investment of Rs. 2,50,000 in the shape of loan to an individual on the security of his immoveable property. The Bank earned a profit of Rs 16,947 against Rs 14,711 in the preceding year. The Reserve Fund at the close of the year was Rs 1,62,268, *i.e.*, Rs. 3,717 more than previous year's figures. The Bank continued to do good work and its business is conducted on sound lines.

Beawar Central Bank.—The number of affiliated societies decreased from 254 to 253 while the number of individual members increased from 217 to 218. The share capital remained the same, *viz.*, Rs 70,000. The previous year's outstanding balance of loan was Rs. 4,21,594 and a sum of Rs 54,704 was lent during the year making a total of Rs. 4,79,298. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 36,803, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 4,42,495. The Bank suffered a loss of Rs 4,933 as compared with Rs 4,543 in the preceding year. The Reserve Fund remained unchanged at Rs. 58,900. Out of the grant of a loan of Rs 1,50,000 by the Government of India, sanctioned during the year, a sum of rupees one lakh was drawn in 1938. It is hoped that the gradual deterioration in the affairs of the Bank which has been in evidence for the last several years will now be arrested. Repayments have increased from 5 to 8%. Another satisfactory feature is that instead of heavy withdrawals as were made during the previous two years the amount held in deposit by the Bank has increased by Rs 51,667. A sum of Rs. 48,314 and 33,670 on account of principal and interest respectively are due from the Co-operative Societies retroceded to the Udaipur and Jodhpur States. A further sum of about Rs. 50,000 is due from members of other societies now living in the retroceded area. Steps are being taken for the recovery of these sums with the assistance of the Durbars concerned.

Nasirabad Central Bank.—The number of individual members decreased by 1, *i.e.*, from 71 to 70 while the number of affiliated societies increased by 2, *i.e.*, from 130 to 132. The share capital remained unchanged at Rs. 25,000. The balance of previous year's loans was Rs 95,982 and a sum of Rs. 11,208 was advanced during the year under review making an aggregate of Rs 1,07,190. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 15,677 leaving a balance of Rs 91,513. The Bank earned a profit of Rs. 2,423. The Reserve Fund and other funds amounted to Rs. 35,0[illegible] against Rs. 34,020 in the preceding year. The Bank continued to maintain its reputation as a sound concern.

108. The Banking Unions at Masuda, Bhinai, Kekri and Todgarh did useful work during the year. The Todgarh Co-operative Banking Union is in a [illegible] as usual.

[illegible] number of Co-operative societies which were hitherto financed [illegible] have been transferred to the Udaipur State from the 1st April [illegible]

[illegible] Central Bank and societies increased from Rs. 14,570 [illegible] Reserve and other funds increased from Rs. 4,01,265 to [illegible]

[illegible] —The unsatisfactory agriculture situation reported last year [illegible] under review, although the scarcity of fodder was not [illegible] year. The rainfall was not well distributed. More- [illegible] caused damage to Kharif crops. Rabi also was [illegible] sufficient water. The cold waves in the months [illegible] February caused considerable damage to the Rabi crop.

[illegible] affairs was responsible to a great extent for poor [illegible] Merwara Sub-Division. In the face of these adverse [illegible] during the year is not unsatisfactory. The thanks of [illegible] official and non-official gentlemen whose names have [illegible] by the Registrar.

(*c*) *Agricultural Stock.*

[illegible] goats decreased by a lakh and three quarters.

	Cows & Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Sheep & Goats.	Total.
[illegible]	304,580	108,637	496,883	910,100
[illegible]	3[illegible]7,549	114,278	663,208	1,095,035
[illegible]	350,092	114,096	492,282	956,470

[illegible] of fodder in Beawar and Todgarh Tahsils due to partial failure [illegible] to other provinces and to Native States.

[illegible] cattle in epidemic form in the Ajmer Tahsil. There [illegible] Beawar Tahsil though not in epidemic form.

(*e*) *Forests.*

[illegible] operations (which have been dealt with above) [illegible] under " Ajmer-Merwara Forests " for the year [illegible] Rs. 61,738 respectively against Rs. 85,780 [illegible]

[illegible] under the head " grazing fees ".
[illegible] Rs. 19,65[illegible] compared with Rs. 21,021 in the preceding [illegible]

[illegible] during the year under review.
[illegible] throughout the year under review.

[illegible]

[illegible] number of factories subject to the [illegible] from 17 to 19. Of the 19 regis[illegible] factories remained closed throughout [illegible] below normal, and also that a [illegible] Beawar and Kekri [illegible] from 13,781 (1936) to 13,699 [illegible]

[illegible] Workshops and textile [illegible] than in the [illegible]

[illegible]

120. There was no infringement of the provisions of the Indian Factories Act regulating hours of employment.

121. The health of the factory operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported from any of the factories; nor was there any case of occupational disease ... tment. Arrangements for water supply, lighting, ... were satisfactory. The textile mills observed ... out the year.

122. Of the 41 factories which worked during the year, 9 were inspected once, 16 twice and 16 thrice.

SECTION V.

Revenue and Finance.

A.—*Imperial.*

(a) Land and Water Revenue, Demand, Collections, etc., of Land and Water Revenue (*vide* Statement No 35).

123. The current demand for Land and Water Revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,72,970 as against Rs. 3,67,443 in the year 1936-37 as shown below:—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
Khalsa area	2,52,709	2,58,236
Istimrari area	1,14,734	1,14,734
Total ..	3,67,443	3,72,970

The increase is mainly noticeable under head "Water Revenue" This is due to the fact that the rains in Ajmer and Beawar Tahsils during the year 1937-38 were better than the rains of 1936-37. More water was thus available in the tanks for irrigation.

Including the arrears of previous years the total demand was Rs. 4,62,931 as against Rs. 4,47,192 in the preceding year. Collections were Rs. 3,54,102 as compared with Rs. 3,47,161 in the year 1936-37 although the year was agriculturally a poor one, rather more was collected than in the preious year.

	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
Khalsa area	2,31,041	2,56,995
Istimrari area	1,16,120	97,107
Total ..	3,47,161	3,54,102

There is unfortunately no machinery by which remissions for crop failure can be given in the Istimrari area. In a bad year the Istimrardars simply neglect to pay, and thus what should be given as remissions or suspensions appears, most objectionably, as arrears. The Istimrardars are apprehensive of allowing the system of remissions to be introduced, professing to believe that if their revenue is reduced it may also be increased, and that they will thus lose their valued concessions of a permanently fixed assessment. It may be possible to convince them of their mistake in the coming scarcity.

Owing to scarcity due to deficient rains, chiefly in Todgarh Tehsil, the following remissions were granted during the year:—

	Rabi 1344 F.	Kharif 1345 F.	Total.
Ajmer Tahsil	163	409	572
Beawar Tahsil	..	..	..
Todgarh Tahsil	6,272	47	6,319
Total ..	6,435	456	6,891

132. Excluding Rs. 55,614 on the price of purchasing opium and poppy heads the total expenditure amounted to Rs 29,222 as compared with Rs. 27,705 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs 1,517 mainly occurs under the head 'Pay of officers and establishment'. This is due to changes in personnel and grant of annual increments The rates of still head duty were the same as last year, *viz.*, Rs. 8 per proof gallon for the urban and Rs. 5-10-0 per proof gallon for the rural area.

133. During the year 63,618 proof gallons of liquor were issued from the Distillery as compared with 61,592 proof gallons last year. There was no change in the number of licenced shops, *viz.*, 111.

134. *Foreign liquor.*—During the year 16 licences were issued for the wholesale and retail vend of foreign liquors against 15 in the preceding year. The income from licence fees amounted to Rs 2,508 as compared with Rs 1,730 last year. In addition a sum of Rs. 39 was received during the year as duty on beer.

135. *Opium.*—Apart from a sum of Rs 56,939 received as cost price of opium and poppy heads, the total revenue from opium during the year was Rs 71,319 as compared with Rs. 76,793 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 5,474 in the revenue is due to a fall in contract money as a consequence of the rise in the retail price of opium from 0-8-0 to 0-10 0 a tola.

One more shop was licenced during the year for the retail vend of opium This brought the total number of such shops to 41, one more than in the preceding year. The State monopoly system remained in force throughout the year.

136. *Poppy cultivation.*—The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in this district. Opium weighing 30 tolas was exported during the year to Hyderabad (Deccan) for medicinal purposes Confiscated opium weighing 1 maund 5 seers and 7 chatacks was sent to the Opium Factory at Ghazipur.

137. *Hemp Drugs.*—The revenue from hemp drugs amounted to Rs 61,960 against Rs. 66,559 during the previous year. The decrease in income is chiefly due to a rise in the price of charas supplied by the Hoshiarpur tenderer to Ajmer-Merwara drug farmers during the year. The number of shops for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs increased by 1, *i.e.*, from 16 to 17.

138. *Cocaine.*—The quantity of cocaine in stock imported and consumed by hospitals and medical practitioners during the year under report was as follows :-

	Oz	Grains
Balance on 1st April 1936	3	27 5
Imported from outside the district	3	161 9
Total ..	6	189 4
Consumed	2	369 3
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1938	3	257 6

The Excise department had no stock of pure confiscated cocaine at the beginning of the year. Confiscated cocaine weighing 12 oz. 89½ grains was received during the period under review of which 69 grains, being impure were destroyed. Cocaine weighing 11 oz 37½ grains was sent to the Government Laboratory Custom House, Calcutta, and 420 grains remained in balance on 1st April 1938

139. *Prosecutions* - The table below shows the number and result of prosecutions under the Excise Regulations and Dangerous Drugs Act and the Opium Act :—

	Excise Regulation and Dangerous Drugs Act.	Opium Act.
Prosecutions	30	4
Convictions	20	4
Acquittals or discharge	9	..
Undertrial at the close of the year	1	..

Under the Police Act, 23 persons were convicted of drunkenness in the municipal areas as compared with 21 in the preceding year.

The collections include Rs. 605 on account of penalties and Rs. 18,147 on account of advance payments. If both these items aggregating Rs. 18,752 be excluded, the net collections work out at Rs. 2,07,812. Remissions and refunds during the year amounted to Rs. 1,530 and Rs. 83,416 respectively. At the close of the year the arrears of tax to be recovered were Rs. 15,455. The decrease in demand and collection as compared with the preceding year was due partly to heavy losses incurred by traders in cotton, wool and speculative business, and partly to a fall in the income of the textile mills at Beawar as a result of strikes in those mills.

147. *Super-tax and Surcharge.*—The total demand for the year under these heads was Rs. 33,506 as under :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Super tax ..	.. ..	30,295	0	0
(b) Sur-charge ..	.. ..	3,211	0	0
Total	..	33,506	0	0

Rs. 33,226 was collected, leaving an arrear of Rs. 280 at the close of the year.

148. *General.*—The actual collections of Income-tax, Super-tax and Surcharge plus refunds amounted to Rs. 3,11,658 against Rs. 3,62,958 (excluding Rs. 235 collected by the Income Tax Officers, Calcutta and Bombay) in the preceding year.

149. The total number of assessees during the year under report was 1,230 as compared with 1,638 in the preceding year The decrease of 408 in the number of assessees is due mainly to the abolition of the lower taxation limits in the case of those persons also whose income is from salaries, or interest on securities or from dividends. There were no prosecutions under section 51 of the Income Tax Act, 1922.

150. The cost of collection was Rs. 17,349 as compared with Rs. 19,420 in the [illegible] year was 4·77% of the [illegible] % in the last year. The [illegible]),292 works out to 10·38 annas on collections, as against 11·37 annas last year.

151. Fourteen appeals under section 30 (1) of the Income Tax Act, 1922, were preferred during the year, and 11 were pending from the previous year. The assessment was confirmed in 5 cases, accepted in one case, while 13 cases were remanded, leaving 6 cases pending at the close of the year.

152. No review petition under section 33 of the Income Tax Act was presented during the year under report.

153. The total assessed income of companies amounted to Rs. 4,03,663, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,15,005 was distributed as dividend leaving a balance of Rs. 2,87,758 at the close of the year.

154 Trade conditions showed no signs of improvement. There was a considerable fall in the income of the textile mills at Beawar as a result of prolonged strikes. The Co-operative movement adversely affected the rural money lender's income by reducing the rate of interest which he was able to charge. The loss to Government however was more than offset by the gain to the community

155. During the year under report the duties of the Income Tax Officer, Ajmer-Merwara were performed by M. Kedar Nath, except during the period from the 4th June 1937 to the 17th July 1937 when P. Ravi Shanker carried out the duties of the Income Tax Officer.

B. Revenue and Finances other than Imperial.

1937-38.

(c) *District Fund.*

156 The year opened with a cash balance of Rs 11,293 excluding the dispensary fund balance of Rs. 11,945.

Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,31,822 against Rs. 1,24,776 in the previous year. The increase was mainly under the heads " Horse and Cattle Fair " and " Contributions from the Government."

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,17,366 as compared with Rs. 1,43,418 (which included an investment of Rs. 20,000).

161. The Superintendent of Education, inspected, during the course of the year, all Government and aided high schools and colleges for boys, European schools and a considerable number of vernacular schools. Regular inspections of vernacular and A. V. Middle schools were held by the District Inspector of Schools, who also assisted the Superintendent of Education in the inspection of boys' high schools. The vernacular primary schools were inspected by the Assistant District Inspectors of Schools, who also assisted the District Inspector of Schools in the inspection of Middle Schools.

162. During the year under report not more than one regular inspection of vernacular schools could be made. With the addition of a third Assistant District Inspector of Schools, it will now be possible to arrange for two inspections of vernacular schools in a year.

163. The creation of the post of a whole time Inspectress of girls schools during the year under [illegible] n in Ajmer-Merwara. [illegible] tion to inspection of [illegible] n addition she was able to work out a scheme and to make the necessary arrangments for the opening of new schools and recruitment of additional women teachers—a task by no means easy in the rural area—with considerable success.

164. An important step forward has been achieved by the provision of generous funds by Government, for the opening of 10 new girls schools and the appointment of 20 new women teachers.

165. *Finances.*—The following table gives comparative figures of expenditure from all sources for the past two years :—

Heads.	1937-38.			1936-37.			Increase or decrease in Government expenditure.	Increase or decrease in expenditure from other sources.	Inc... dec... to...
	Government funds.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Other sources.	Total.			
Direction and Inspection ..	37,408	248	37,656	29,970	290	30,260	7,438	–2	
Miscellaneous	11,475	21,797	33,272	15,642	22,015	37,657	–4,167	–218	–
Colleges	61,322	28,133	89,455	64,195	27,667	91,862	–2,873	466	–
High Schools	1,46,927	2,15,997	3,62,924	1,40,069	2,13,246	3,53,315	6,858	2,751	
Middle Schools	59,169	63,651	1,22,820	56,561	53,275	1,09,836	2,608	10,376	1
Primary Schools ..	83,874	1,56,200	2,40,074	83,456	1,56,422	2,39,878	418	–222	
Special Schools	22,372	15,576	37,948	23,819	13,504	37,323	–1,447	2,072	
Buildings	36,257	6,537	42,794	13,134	8,878	22,012	23,123	–2,341	2
Total ..	4,59,104	5,08,379	9,67,483	4,26,846	4,95,297	9,22,143	32,258	13,082	4

166. The total expenditure on education from all sources during the year was Rs. 9,67,483 against Rs. 9,22,143 last year, which shows an increase in expenditure by Rs. 45,340. The increase in Government expenditure is largely due to the provision of electric installations in three educational institutions. The increase in expenditure from other sources is a hopeful sign and shows that managements of non Government institutions are contributing an increasing share towards the improvement of the staff and equipment of institutions under their charge. The total expenditure from Government sources was Rs. 4,59,104 as against Rs. 4,26,846 last year.

167. *Number of scholars and institutions.*—During the year under review, the total number of institutions of all kind increased from 412 to 446 and the number of scholars both male and female from 28,259 to 29,534. Thus there was an increase in the number of institutions by 34 and in the number of scholars by 1,275. The number of recognised institutions for boys increased by 3 and scholars by 166. The rise in the number of schools for girls and girl scholars is very encouraging. The

176. The Vocational classes in Carpentry, Agriculture, Tailoring and Carpet-making attached to Government Secondary Schools at Saradhra, Bhim, Bhinai, Jalia and Deoli, have done good work. The new classes in Tailoring at Sawar, Soap-making at Pushkar and Pisangan and Paper-work at Srinagar have been a satisfactory beginning. Cottage industries, like matting, lace-making, Button and Namda-making have been introduced on a limited scale in certain schools. All these classes have to be self-supporting. Experience has shown that any substantial advance or improvement is not possible without a substantial Government grant for the teaching of these industries.

177. Careful attention has been given to Scouting, games and physical exercise. The village school troops continue to flourish. Selected scouts from various troops attended the Pushkar Fair Service Camp and the Annual Teachers' Conference. Training in Ambulance work was also given to boys in certain centres. The district schools tournament was held in Ajmer in the month of March under the auspices of the Ajmer-Merwara District School Teachers' Association. Competitions in Volley Ball, Dodge Ball, Kabaddi, Tug of War and other games were held. The Superintendent of Education's Volley Ball Cup and the Badri Lal Memorial *Challenge Shield* were again won by the Government Secondary School, Deoli. Prizes for the various competitions were distributed by the Superintendent of Education.

178. [illegible] popularity and acting as useful a[illegible] Mr. J. E. Parkinson, Educational C[illegible]ho visited the school, a library was started about the close of the year at the Jethana Primary School, which is a big rural centre.

179. *Primary Education.*—The number of recognised primary schools for boys during the year was 234 against 231 in the preceding year and the enrolment in them 13,149 against 13,110. The number of girls reading in boys' schools has decreased slightly due to the opening of separate girls' schools. The number of Government Primary Schools during the year was 153 which is the same as last year and enrolment 7,855, as against 7,977 last year. About the close of the year, sanction for the opening of 15 new primary schools was obtained. At the time of the writing of this report, these schools had all been started and their progress will be reviewed in the report for next year.

180. The total expenditure on primary education for boys during the year was Rs. 1,61,770 against Rs. 1,63,385 in the previous year.

181. The departmental Upper Primary Examination has resulted in the improvement of teaching in district primary schools. The total number of scholars who appeared for this examination was 931 of whom 786 passed against 896 of whom 782 passed last year. No area in Ajmer-Merwara has yet been brought under the operation of the Compulsory Primary Education Act. It is understood that the Ajmer Municipality have passed a resolution asking for the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education in the city.

182. *Local Boards. The District Board, Ajmer.*—The Board continues to pay 38 teachers working in Government primary schools. During the year under review, the total recurring expenditure by the Board on primary education was Rs. 16,248 against Rs. 16,210 last year, including a sum of Rs. 2,663 which was spent on grants-in-aid to indigenous schools. Two primary school houses were built by the District Board in the district.

Permanent schools houses are in charge of the Board and are maintained by them. A few scholarships are also granted by the Board in secondary A. V. and Vernacular schools for boys.

183. *The Municipal Committee, Ajmer.*—Seven new primary schools for boys were opened by the Municipality during the year, which brings the total number of such schools run by the Municipality to 12. The number of girls' primary schools run by the Municipality was 9, which is the same as last year. The enrolment in boys' schools increased from 670 to 812 and in girls' schools from 882 to 922. The Committee spent Rs. 40,274 on education against Rs. 33,074 last year. The amount spent on grants-in-aid to boys' and girls' primary schools amounted to Rs. 11,110 against Rs. 9,867 last year. The number of such schools for boys was 25 against 36 last year and for girls 10 against 12 last year. The decrease in the

the saturation point, and it has been increasingly difficult to find employment for students passing out from this class.

191. Moreover experience has shown [illegible] C. T. course for Anglo-Vernacular teachers, do[illegible] high departments. There had been a m[illegible] cants for admission and the majority of [illegible] dates, who were not likely to make good t[illegible] nuance of the class would have been a waste of public funds, which are badly needed for much more useful work elsewhere.

192. The P. T. C. Classes at Bhim and Bhinai which were started in 1931 had also fulfilled their purpose and trained 122 junior Vernacular teachers. Although the classes had proved useful for some time and secured good pass percentage and were run with no extra cost to Government yet in the last two or three years, the supply of such teachers had much exceeded the demand. Hence it was decided to close down these classes as well.

193. The V. T. C. Class in the Government Normal School, Ajmer, is being retained. Another V. T. C. Class opened at the Mission Vernacular Final School, Beawar, two years back, has not shown good results

194. The Women Teachers' Training Class attached to the Mission Vernacular Middle School, Nasirabad, continues to do useful work The number of pupil-teachers, admitted to this class is, however, very limited. Three pupil-teachers are sent each year for training at the Women's Training School, Delhi, from this Province. Funds for the scheme for attaching a training class to the Government Central Girls School, Ajmer, have not so far been sanctioned by Government. But if the education of girls is to really advance, the establishment of such a training class is essential. *The supply of trained women teachers, unlike that of men-teachers, is extremely meagre.*

195 *Results of Public Examinations.*—The following table shows results obtained at the various public examinations of 1937 :—

Examinations.	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Pass percentage.
B. A. ..	43	25	58·1
B. Sc. ..	18	12	66·6
Intermediate Arts	53	31	58·5
Intermediate Science	34	14	41·2
Intermediate in Commerce	10	6	60·0
High School	296	246	62·1
C. T. ..	25	20	80·0
V. T. C.	7		
P. T. C.	12	9	75·0
Vernacular Final	251	183	74·0
A. V. Middle for Girls	19	18	94·7
Vernacular Lower Middle for Girls..	40	29	72·5
V. T. C. for Girls	8	5	62·5
Upper Primary for Girls	130	85	65·4
Upper Primary for Boys	931	786	84·4
Cambridge School Certificate	7	5	71·4
Junior Cambridge	21	17	80·9

196. *Education of Special Classes and Communities*—(a) *Anglo-Indian and European Education.*—The following table gives the enrolment in Anglo-Indian and European Schools :—

Name of institution.	No. of scholars 1936.	No. of scholars 1937.
St. Anselm High School, Ajmer	278	277
[illegible]	257	253
	37	31
	66	55
	47	58
	21	23
	33	42
St. Mary's High School, Mount Abu	113	110
Lawrence School, Mount Abu	100	101
Total ..	745	717

such institutions in other provinces. During the year under report, there ships were given for studies in agriculture and medicine. If funds could b a good Technical school would be most useful in Ajmer. The B. B. & C. I. train a few apprentices in the mechanical engineering course in their wor Beyond this, there are no other facilities for technical and vocational educ this province.' Due to provincial restriction, it is becoming more and more d for students from Ajmer-Merwara to get admission into Technical and Voca institutions in other provinces.

204. *Extra Curricular Activities in Boys' Schools.*—The Annual Conference the Ajmer-Merwara District Schools' Teachers was held at the Government S dary School, Saradhna—10 miles from Ajmer. Dewan Syed Ale Rasool Ali K and Rai Bahadur P. Mathan Lal Bhargava presided at the meetings. It was atte ed by about 300 teachers from different parts of Ajmer-Merwara. At this Confere educational problems of outstanding importance were discussed, a report has se rately been published. An educational and Industrial Exhibition was also held which exhibits from vernacular schools and industrial classes attached to them we shown. Prizes were distributed by Mr. V. A. S. Stow, C.I.E., I.E.S., V.D., Princ pal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

Educational Propaganda lectures, Scout Service Camp and other activities conducted under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, were held at Pushkar during the Fair, which just preceded the Conference.

The Educational Magazine for district schools to which students and teachers contribute, continues to do useful work for village schools.

The Educational Cinema was used on several occasions and entertained large gatherings with educational and Red Cross films. As had been observed in a previous report, funds are needed for the purchase of some modern educational films. Our small stock of films is now very old and has been shown repeatedly in various centres. The Department has also purchased a travelling Radio set for propaganda work. This is used for educational propaganda work in rural areas.

The District School scouts as well as the troops in urban schools have maintained their progress. The Scouters' Training and Service Camp were also held at different places during the year. Training in Ambulance and Red Cross work was given in various institutions, and competitions were also held. The Government High School, Ajmer, did well in the Ambulance Competition and also participated in the All India Olympic Sports held at Delhi.

205. *Girls' Education.*—The table given below shows the number of girls' schools and attendant scholars as compared with last year :—

Schools.	No of Schools.	No of scholars.	
		1936-37	1937-38
High Schools	4	533	629
Middle Schools (English)	2	160	191
Middle Schools (Vernacular)	4	63	121
Primary Schools	51	3,1[illegible]0	3,7[illegible]
Total	61	4,2[illegible]	4,731

The number of High and Middle Schools for girls stands at the same figure as the preceding year but the number of primary schools has increased by six. The number of scholars in all kinds of schools shows a consistent rise in figures.

206. *High and Secondary Education.*—7 girls appeared for the Intermediate amination of whom 5 passed. The number of girls taking the high school examion of 1937 was 21 of whom 12 passed.

Both the Girls' High Schools affiliated to the Board of High School and Interate Education are fulfilling a very real need, but the finances of the Savitri High School in spite of increased Government grant continue to be precarious. esults of the Mission Girls' High School, Nasirabad, in the High School Exa were 60 per cent and that of the Savitri Girls' High School 70 per cent.

07. *Training and Middle Schools.*—There is only one institution in this pro which trains women teachers, and that too is under private management. the year under review, the management of the training school decided to keep

Unlike former years, it is possible to close this review on distinctly hopeful note. After years of pleading, the Government of India have been good enough to provide funds enabling this Department to give effect to a portion of the scheme for expansion of primary education for boys and girls in the district. This leads us to hope, that before long funds might be forthcoming to complete the remaining portions of this scheme. Perhaps the most urgent of our needs is the opening of a [illegible] Women Teachers in [illegible] scales of salaries sanctioned by Government have failed to attract trained teachers from outside.

Moreover it is most desirable that girls belonging to this Province should be trained as teachers. Candidates are forthcoming and would no doubt be much better suited for this Province than teachers brought in from other parts of the country.

The year under review has on the whole been a period of not only steady work, but of distinct progress in many directions.

SECTION VII.

General Miscellaneous.

(a) *Pushkar Fair.*

211. The annual Pushkar Fair took place from the 14th to 19th November 1937. The number of pilgrims who attended the fair was about a lakh. The usual Horse and Cattle Show was held in connection with the fair, and a sum of Rs. 1,055-8-0 was distributed in prizes. The amount of capitation tax collected was Rs. 31,159-8-0. 12,532 animals were sold for a total sum of Rs. 6,40,138-10-0. Prices were low, the average being—

	Rs.
for horses	87
for camels	55
for cattle	46

(b) *Urs Fair.*

212. The annual Urs fair at the shrine of the Durgah Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti at Ajmer was held from the 7th to 12th September 1937. It was attended by about 76,000 pilgrims from different parts of the country, of whom, 41,000 arrived by rail. The usual Police arrangements were made and worked satisfactorily.

(c) *Beawar and Kekri Teja Fair.*

213. The annual Teja fair was held at Beawar on the 15th September 1937 and was very largely attended. The special features of the year were a local educational and industrial exhibition, and a cattle show organised by the local municipality.

214. The Teja fair at Kekri was held from the 13th to 15th September 1937 and was attended by about 5,000 persons. The propaganda team under the Extension Officer of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, gave demonstrations of improved seeds, manure and agricultural implements.

(d) *Printing Presses.*

(*Vide* Statement No. 56)

215. Securities were demanded under sub-section (1) of sections 3 and 7 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 from the following presses and newspapers :—

(1) Moin Press and newspaper.
(2) Rajastan newspaper.
(3) Hunter newspaper.
(4) Kshatra Dharm newspaper.
(5) Tamir newspaper.

216. Most of the local newspapers are of very small calibre. Some of them live on blackmail and many of them indulge in seditious utterances which call for the demand of security under the Press Act.

HCAM

(i) *Cinematograph exhibitions.*

231. It is interesting to note that there is a section of the public, primarily Muslims, who consider that cinema exhibitions mislead youth and should be stopped. A petition to this effect was recently received by me in Ajmer.

Although there were five licensed cinemas at the close of the year 1936-37 in this district, one cinema at Beawar was closed at the beginning of the year leaving only four giving regular exhibitions, two in Ajmer, one in Beawar and one in Nasirabad.

One license for a third cinema in Ajmer was granted during the year. Two temporary licenses, one for two months and the other for two days, were issued for Ajmer.

The number of cinemas which remained working at the close of the year was thus five, three in Ajmer, one in Beawar and one in Nasirabad.

Most of these cinemas are dirty and inefficient : their popularity however is considerable, and their power for good or evil is immense. A more rigid censorship is in my opinion desirable to prevent the spread of utterly false ideas regarding the rest of the world.

(j) *Report on the progress of Village Panchayat Courts (year ending the 31st March, 1938.)*

232. During the year under report Panchayat Courts in the following six villages continued to function satisfactorily :—

Ajmer Tehsil	1. Makrera. 2. Tilanunia.
Beawar Tehsil	3. Jawaja. 4. Saroth.
Todgarh Tehsil	5. Kukra. 6. Kotkirana.

In the month of December, 1937 seven more Panchayat Courts were established in the Merwara Sub-Division but they did not commence work during the year. On the whole, the work of these Courts has been beneficial to the rural population by giving it inexpensive and expeditious justice in minor litigation. The work of the Makrera Court has shown marked improvement this year. The Jawaja Court has improved the sanitation of the village.

The statement below shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in these Courts during the year 1937-38 :—

Nature of cases.	No pending at the end of the last year.	No instituted during the year.	Total.	No. disposed of.	Pending
Civil suits	9	171	180	173	7
Criminal cases . ..	3	102	105	105	
Execution cases	83	59	142	83	59

The number of pending execution cases, viz., 59 relates to Jawaja Court.

No. 2.—Civil Divisions of Ajmer-Merwara District (1937-38)

Name of Sub Division.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages on rent roll.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of maximum distance in miles of village from nearest court.	Total Number of Police Officers.	Total cost of Police Officers and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land Revenue.	Gross Revenue including District Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
												Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ajmer	Ajmer-Merwara.	1	2,070	310,631	Ajmer—119,524; Nasirabad—21,797	429	21	49	24 miles from Ajmer to Harmara.	10	907	4,10,275	3,66,376-0-0	22,27,074-0-0
Kekri	Do. ..	1		113,287	Kekri—7,170; Deoli—3,757									
Merwara	Do. ..	1	641	136,374	Beawar—28,342	319	6	14	33 miles from Todgarh to Minkiawas.	10				
Total ..	..	3	2,711	560,292	..	748	30	63	..	..	907	4,10,275	3,66,376 0 0	22,27,074 0 0

AKHTAR HUSAIN,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT A.A.

No. 1-A.—Return of cognizable crime (other than those mentioned in statement A) for the year 1937.

Part I.—Return of cases of Ajmer-Merwara District Police.

Serial	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 11+12+13)	Magistrate's: Total true cases	Magistrate's: Total cases ending in conviction	Acquitted or discharged	Pending	Remarks
1		1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	[illegible]	Class VI. Other offences not specified in Statement A. Public nuisance	8	30		33	0		3	19	1	10	30	..	..	..	..	
2	..	Police Act and Cantonment Act cases	218	2,374		2,613	6		133	2,205	107	79	2,391	4	2	2	..	
3		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	9	79		88	2		22	61	2	1	64	..	..	..	..	
4		Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924)	2	42		44	2	3	1	31		2	35	..	..	..	..	
		Total	237	2,525		[illegible]	10	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	119	92	[illegible]	4	2	2	..	Absconded 2.

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STATEMENT AA.

No. 5-A.—Return of Cognizable Crime (other than those mentioned in Statement A) for the year 1937.

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases of Ajmer-Merwara District Police.

Serial No.	Law.	Offences.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year and concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.		
												Number arrested	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A.												
1	269, 277, 279, [illegible], 294 [illegible] of Act V of [illegible] and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances S. 34 Police Act and Cantonment Act cases.	5 260	22 2,426	4 91	.. ..	21 2,465	20 2,356	1 109	.. ..	2 134	12 ..	2 ..	10 ..
2	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	20	175	6		126	119	7	..	69	..	..	..
3	.	All offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (IV of	2	33	3		33	33	.	..	1	..	..	..

STATEMENT C. [*Vide* Section III.]

No. 8.—Property stolen and recovered for 1937 of Ajmer Merwara District Police.

Offence.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A.—COGNIZABLE.						
1. Theft. A.—In conjunction with lurking, house trespass or house breaking.	513	163	32·58	64,915 4 4	5,659 3 3	9 33
Cattle	18	10		939 0 0	402 0 0	
B.—In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	—	30	—	..	1,098 8 0	—
C.—Other thefts ..	443	171	40·82	45,310 6 3	5,022 8 0	12 45
Cattle	64	38		2,913 11 0	1,345 2 0	
2. Robbery. A.—Dacoity ..	9	..	..	5,306 3 9	..	..
B.—Other Robbery ..	26	12	46·15	8,738 10 3	632 4 3	7·4
3. Criminal breach of trust	46	17	36·95	6,060 5 0	3,520 8 0	53·04
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	4	2	50 0	61 14 4	23 6 4	43·9
Total ..	1,128	443	39·27	1,37,165 9 11	17,531 7 10	13 01

AJMER-MERWARA;

Dated 193 .

J. F. CONLIN,

Superintendent of Police,

Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT E.

No. 10.—Return showing equipment, discipline and general, internal management of the Police Force for the year 1937.

1. District	Ajmer Merwara.	
2. *Total strength sanctioned—*		
Officers	40	
Men	865	
3. *Total strength actual—*		
Officers	40	
Men	851	(14 vacancies).
4. *Armament of the Force, Number of rifles—*		
M. H. 410 muskets	407	
303 Rifles	20	
·38 bore automatic pistols	9	
·32 bore automatic pistols	5	
Revolvers, ·455	40	
5. *Dismissed—*		
Officers	Nil.	
Men	2	
6. *Punished departmentally otherwise than dismissed—*		
Officers..	Nil.	
Men	11	(6 discharged, 5 reduced)
7. *Rewarded during the year—*		
(By money reward)	271	
8. *Number of Police who can read and write—*		
Officers	40	
Men	371	
9. *Number of constables—*		
Number enlisted during the year	32	
Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	67	
Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	187	
Of 10 years and under 17 years' service	209	
Of 17 years and over	290	
10. *Number who have left the force during the year—*		
On pension and gratuity	23	
By resignation without pension or gratuity	8	
By dismissal	2	
By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns ..	6	
By desertion	Nil.	
By death	3	
11. *Percentage on total actual strength of —*		
1. Admission into Hospital	29·29	(251 men admitted)
2. Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	3·05	
(Hospital leave	3,786 days)	
(Leave on M.C.	4,633 days)	
3. Death	·34	

[Vide Section III.]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No 1—(CRIMINAL).

No. II.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the district of Ajmer-Merwara on the last day of the year 1936, with the cost of tribunals.

1. Name of District	Ajmer-Merwara.
2. Area	2,711
3. Population	5,60,292
4. Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts	1
5. Number of districts	1
6. Number of sub-districts	2
Total number of officers exercising Original or Appellate jurisdiction—	
7. Judges of High Court of Province	1
8. Stipendiary Magistrates, 1st Class	8
9 Stipendiary Magistrates, 2nd Class	8
10. Honorary Magistrates, 1st Class & 2nd Class	41
Total number of cases decided—	
Original—	
11. Regular	11,883
12. Miscellaneous	303
Appeals—	
13. Regular	329
14. Miscellaneous	121
Remarks—	
17. High Court Judges	(1 European).
18. Sessions Judges	2 (1 European). (1 Indian).

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner and District and Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER MERWARA:
Dated the 193 .

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL).

e 12.—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in Ajmer-Merwara District, during the year ending the 31st December 1937.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
—OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE									
fences against the State—									
Chapter VI, Sections 121 to 130 ..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	..
fences against the Army and Navy—									
Chapter VII, Sections 131 to 140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
fences against the public tranquillity—									
Chapter VIII—									
Sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158, Unlawful assembly	6	5	7	124	31	5	2	84	
Sections 147, 148, 152 and 153, 154 to 156, Rioting, etc.	19	19	20	166	32	42	21	71	
Section 160, Affray	2	2	3	15	1	4	..	10	
fences by or relating to public servants—									
Chapter IX—									
Sections 161 to 169, by public servants..		..		.		.	.	.	..
Section 161, Relating to public servants	..	..	.	.		..	..	..	..
ntempts of the lawful authority of public servants—									
Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190	40	40	49	61	23	26	4	9	
lse evidence and offences against public officers—									
Chapter XI—									
Sections 193 to 200, False evidence, subordination, etc., of public servants	5	5	6	8	4	1		3	
Sections 201 to 211, 213 to 215, 217 to 223, 227 to 229, 212, 216, 224 to 226, Offences against public justice	3	3	6	6	2	3	..	..	
fences relating to coin and Government stamps—									
Chapter XII—									
Sections 231 to 254, Offences relating to coin	5	5	6	8	4	2	.	2	
Sections 255 to 263, Offences relating to stamps	5	5	5	6	4	1	..	..	.
fences relating to weights and measures—									
Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267 ..	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	..	..
fences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals—									
Chapter XIV—									
Sections 269, 270, and 277, 271 to 276 and 278, Offences affecting public health .. .	10	10	11	11	4	7	..	.	
Sections 281, 287 and 288, 279 to 283, 285, 286 and 289, Offences affecting safety	23	22	22	26	4	19	1	2	
Sections 290 and 291, Offences affecting convenience	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sections 292 to 294, Offences affecting decency and morals ..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	
Section 294A, Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
fences relating to religion—									
Chapter XV—									
Sections 295, 297 and 298	8	7	9	19	13	5	..	.	.
fences affecting the human body—									
Chapter XVI—									
Sections 302 and 303, Murder	14	14	13	21	13	5	2		
Section 307, attempt at murder .	4	4	4	5	..	4	1	.	
Section 304, culpable homicide .	6	5	6	22	5	11	1	5	
Section 304A, causing death by rash or negligent act	..	..	..	.	..		..		
Section 308, attempt at culpable homicide	7	7	10	16	2	4	..	2	
Sections 305 and 306, Abetment of suicide	7	7	9	9	2	7	..	..	—
Section 309, attempted suicide ..	..		..			.	..		
Section 311, Thuggee, &c.	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	
Sections 312 to 314, causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Section 316, injury to unborn children ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Section 317, Exposure of infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Section 318, Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body ..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—	—	—

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
...NCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE—*concld.*									
...relating to documents and to trade or ...y marks—									
...ter XVIII—									
...ections 465 to 471 and 474, Forgery or uttering or possessing forged document or papers ..	6	4	7	13	6			7	3
...ections 472 to 476, Counterfeiting or marking or possessing a counterfeit seal, etc., for purposes of forgery							..		
...ection 477, Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document	1	1	1	1		..		1	1
Sections 482, 486, 487 and 488, Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked	..	..							..
...ections 483 to 485, Counterfeiting or marking or possessing a die plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark									
...ection 489, Removing, destroying, etc., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury ..							2		
...reach of contracts and service—									
...ter XIX—									
...ections 490 to 492	..								
...ections 493 to 498	91	60	60	280	208	9	24	39	14
...lating to marriage—									
...ter XX—									
...ctions 500 to 502 and 506	60	37	54	176	108	2	15	51	13
...he threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	30	20	25	47	20	4	7	16	4
...n—									
...er XXI—									
...minal intimidation, insult or annoy...									
...er XXII—									
...ctions 504 to 510, Other cases									
...FENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS	4 1								
...iminal Procedure—									
...er VIII—									
...ctions 107, 108 and 110, Security for keeping the peace ..	28 6	26	31	241	132	12		96	8
...r VIII—									
...ctions, 109, 110, Security for good behaviour ..	27	27	30	31	4	19	2	6	6
...ther Laws relating to—	2 3								
...mer Laws Regulations (Octroi Rules)	23	23	29	31	3	22		4	4
...rms, Ammunition and Military Stores Act XI of 1878									
...my and Navy									
...Act, Act VIII of 18..	7	7	7	7		6		1	1
...antonments, Military Act, XIII of 1889									
...ttle Trespass Act I of 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	343		5	5
...Rules									
...Act XXIII of 1871	44	43	43	71	2	44			
...Tribes and ... Act XXVII of 1871									
...Act XXI of 1882	32	22	21	21		22	1	1	1
...Act XII of 18..	12	12	12	16	3	14		1	1
...Act I of 1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	24	18
...Act III of 1867	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	117		[illegible]	[illegible]
...and ... Carriage Act XVI of 1861	[illegible]	[illegible]	472	[illegible]	[illegible]	844		24	24
...Act I of 1894									
...Act XV of 1872									
...Act V of 18..	2,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,112	2,34[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
...Act I of 1878 ..	4	4	4	4		4			
...Act V of 1861 ..	111	111	2,1[illegible]	2,1[illegible]	232	1,9[illegible]	1	31	40
...Act XIV of 18.. ..	[illegible]	22	27	[illegible]	9	14		2	2
...Act V of 1871 ..	21	21	21	[illegible]	4	21			
...Act XXX of 1867 ..	3	3	3	3		3			
...Act IX of 18.. ..	63	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	2	24			

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No 3—Criminal).

No. 12.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Ajmer-Merwara for the quarter ending on the 193 .

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the courts during the year	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons convicted.	Pending at the close of the quarter.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
					Persons	Cases.	
1. Forfeiture of bail bonds, Chapter XLII (9).	6	28	..	4	24	2	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII.—To prevent breach of the peace.	150	244	152	12	80	80	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII.—Security for good behaviour.	31	31	4	19	8	6	2 died.
4 Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X.	37	164	40	2	122	..	
5 Possession, Chapter XII ..	22	72	62	2	14	12	
6. Section 144, Cr. P. C., section 448, Cr. P. C. ..	2 1	3 5	3 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
7. 109, Cr. P. C.	9	23	21	2	..	..	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	35	33	28	..	7	7	
9. Section 523, Cr. C. P. ..	5	16	16	..	..	..	
10. Section 552, Cr. P. C. ..	4	9	9	..	..	..	
11. 117, Cr P C	1	1	1	..		..	
Total ..	303	631	331	41	259	33	

B. J. K. HALLOWES,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5.—(CRIMINAL).

No. 15.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year ..

Tribunals	Persons sentenced to — Death	Transportation	Imprisonment — Rigorous	Imprisonment — Simple	Forfeiture of Property	Fine	Whipping	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or Sureties for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour	Detail of punishment — Fine — Rs. 10 & under	Rs. 50 & under	Rs. 100 & under	Rs. 500 & under	Total amount of Fines imposed during the year	Total amount of Fines realized during the year	Imprisonment — 15 days & under	6 months & under	2 years & under	7 years & under	Above 7 years	Whipped — 10 stripes and under	20 stripes and under	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
Subordinate Magistrates	..			..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	.		11	15		6,510	.	..	..	6,453	54	3	.	8,432 2 3	7,145 0 0	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly 2nd Class			3	9		420		..	.	292	114	17	3	5,814 0 0	3,013 2 9	5	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bench of Magistrates			4	6	2	15		1	.	3	6	3	1	84 0 0	841 0 0	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly 1st Class			116	12		1,660	22	14	17	1,436	182	27	5	11,737 1 3	1,21,222 9 3	7	162	41	4	.	41	11	7
5. District Magistrate			19			1				..	..	1		100 0 0	100 0 0	.	19			.	.	..	..
7. Court of Session	3	1	25				2			.	.						1	10	10	1	..	2	.
8. Superior Courts																	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Total	2	1	[illegible]	42	2	8,6[illegible]2	34	6[illegible]	17	8,226	3[illegible]6	[illegible]1	9	21,913 3 6	1,32,634 12 9	34	237	54	29	1	41	13	7

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner and Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6-A—(CRIMINAL).

No. 16-A.—Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revisions of Criminal Cases for Ajmer-Merwara in 1937.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.										
	Total number of appeals or applications for revision.	Died or escaped or transferred to another province or appeals or applications withdrawn.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence revised.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Pending trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Appeals, High Court ..	33	..		11	3	..	..	12	.	..	7	
Applications, High Court ..	84		1	35	6	1	1	6	3	6	25	
Total ..	117		1	46	9	1	1	18	3	6	32	

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner and Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(CIVIL).

No. 18.—Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer Merwara in the year 1937.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.
I.—Civil Courts.										
Unpaid Tribunals	212	737	338	67	2	.	..	..	..	61,001
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	279	395	212	300	103	189	40	3	16	5,19,404
Small Cause Courts	400	2,015	1,081	1,718	..	..	..	..	..	2,55,084
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	1	3,18,736
Chief Courts of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	891	3,147	1,661	2,086	105	197	40	3	17	11,56,023

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner and District Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(CIVIL). [Vide Section III.]

No. 20.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of the Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1937.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases—(Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Transferred to Court in other Provinces.	Number of cases disposed of. Without trial.	Without Contest. Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	On Reference to arbitration. For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With Contest. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
1.—Civil Courts.														
l Tribunals	141	..	2	21	20	41	12	..	..	2	1	42	3	193·4
Sub-Divisional Tribunals	465	..	103	22	38	47	20	6	3	70	47	109	17	259·6
l Cause Courts	1,184	9	226	90	72	184	20	.	..	225	69	289	132	100·8
t Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	140	..	..	..	..	70	3		..	13	18	30	21	69·7
f Courts of Districts*	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	
Total .	1,930	9	331	133	130	342	55	6	3	310	135	470	173	178·3

* Includes cases instituted under Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(CIVIL). [Vide Section III.]

No. 21.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1937.

Part II.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decision confirmed, Sec. 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *Ex parte.* Confirmed.	Heard *Ex parte.* Modified.	Heard *Ex parte.* Reversed	Contested. Confirmed	Contested. Modified	Contested. Reverse.	Contested. Remanded.	Pending.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...TS IN THE INTERIOR.													
...eals from original decrees.													
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
...t Appellate Courts other ...n Civil Courts of Districts.	129	..	19	22	46	26	16	..	.	..	..	..	
...Appellate Courts of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..		..			..	..	
...t Appellate Courts other ...s Civil Courts of Province.	172	2	3	1	10	..		26	1	20	4	105	
Total ..	301	2	22	23	56	26	16	26	1	20	4	105	

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner and District Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 23.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1937.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised.	Number of Applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				On which the Judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property: Was sold.	On which movable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immovable property: Was sold.	On which immovable property: Was dealt with under section 305, or 325 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immovable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	On which possession was given: Of movables.	On which possession was given: Of immovables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in preceding columns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs. a. p.												
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	1,470	11	111	160	479	653	20	1,315 7 8	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Subordinate Civil Tribunals	5,07[illegible]	21	423	5[illegible]	1,811	2,211	918	1,73,761 10 8	..	6	16	56	60	..	53	..	6	1	2	..
Small Cause Courts	10,88[illegible]	1[illegible]	936	1,367	5,071	3,410	1,137	1,02,483 1 2	13	135	31	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	41	..	1	2	4	36	29	19 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17,4[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,471	2,0[illegible]	7,3[illegible]4	6,314	2,104	2,77,613 1 6	13	141	52	133	60	..	53	..	6	1	2	..

[*Vide* Section III.]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

No. 25.—Statement showing use of Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1937.

1. Name of Court.	Court of Sessions.
2. Established or average number of assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications	4
3. Number of cases tried with assessors	18
4. Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors	7
5. Number of cases in which the judge differed from the Assessors ..	11

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner and Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.

TABLE I.

No. 27.—Population and constitution of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1936-37.

Province.	Number of Munici-palities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Expert-Advisers ex-officio.	Number of Members of Committee. Nominat-ed.	Elected.	Total.	Officials	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Indians and In… Christian…
…jmer	1	1,19,524	..	17	..	17	1	16	2	15
…awar	1	28,342	4	6	15	21	1	20	..	21
…kri	1	7,179	1	7	6	13	1	12	..	13
…eol	1	2,706	..	7	..	7	1	6	..	7

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CXAM

(Vide Section V)

No. 31.—Rainfall—Return, Ajmer-Merwara—for the year 1937-38.

Serial No.	District or Sub-Division.	Station.	1937. April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1938. January.	February.	March.	Total.
			In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.
1	Ajmer	Ajmer	..	0.77	6.12	9.59	0.12	4.79	..	..	..	0.11	..	..	21.50
2		Pisangan	..	1.27	1.73	5.95	..	1.83	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.82
3	Kekri	Kekri	..	0.37	1.39	21.49	1.63	1.68	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	27.40
4		Sawar	..	0.28	0.75	19.97	.	2.30	..	0.05	..	0.29	..	..	22.53
5		Goela	..	0.19	3.33	9.00	0.63	2.0	..	.	..	0.09	..	..	15.80
6	Merwara (Beawar Tehsil).	Beawar	..	0.26	3.49	6.39	..	4.13	..	.	0.67	..	.	..	17.22
7		Jawaja	..	0.15	2.10	8.67		5.0	..		0.50		..	..	16.42
8	(Todgarh Tehsil).	Todgarh	..	0.20	2.43	12.33	.	5.53	..	..	0.15	..	..	..	21.09
9		Dewair	..	1.0	1.81	8.61	[illegible]	4.01	0.15		0.15	..	.	..	17.04
	Total	..	.	4.79	23.[illegible]	102.02	3.02	32.22	0.55	0.05	1.47	0.48	..	..	169.90

Average - 169.90 9 18.87

[Vide Section V.]

FORM II.

No. 23—Taccavi Accounts of Local Government with Agricultural Borrowers in Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1937-38.

Particulars.	Act XIX of 1883			Act XII of 1884.			Both Acts.		
	Ajmer.	Merwara	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara	Total.	Ajmer	Merwara	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. (a) *Principal.*									
Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	50,697	1,07,671	1,58,368	69,453	1,14,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,20,150	2,22,477	3,42,[illegible]
Advanced during the year.	16,290	17,275	33,565	15,858	17,191	33,049	32,148	34,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ..	66,987	1,24,946	1,91,933	85,311	1,31,997	2,17,[illegible]	1,52,[illegible]	[illegible]	4,0[illegible],271
Remitted during the year ..	..	..		..	.	..		..	..
Collection during the year ..	2,089	15,795	17,884	795	101	896	2,884	[illegible]	18,7[illegible]
Total remitted and collected ..	2,089	15,795	17,884	795	101	896	2,884	15,896	18,7[illegible]
Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	64,898	1,09,151	1,74,049	84,516	1,31,896	2,16,412	1,49,414	2,41,047	3,90,461
(b) *Interest.*									
Arrears of interest overdue at the commencement of the year.	11,089	29,509	40,598	25,111	34,502	59,613	[illegible]	64,011	1,00,211
Interest falling due within the year.	1,432	4,450	5,882	1,242	2,039	3,281	2,674	6,489	9,163
Total interest for collection within the year.	12,521	33,959	46,480	26,353	36,541	63,194	38,874	70,500	1,09,374
Remitted during the year ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Collected during the year ..	713	53	766	3	2	5	716	55	771
Total remitted and collected ..	713	53	766	3	2	5	716	55	771
Arrears of interest overdue at the commencement of the year.	11,808	33,906	45,714	26,350	36,539	63,189	38,158	70,445	1,08,603
(c) *Principal and Interest.*									
Remitted during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Collected during the year ..	2,802	15,848	18,650	798	103	901	3,600	15,951	19,5[illegible]

B. J. K. HALLOWES,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I—*contd.*

[*Vide* Section V.]

	Rs.	Total of the previous year Rs.
License fees—wholesale and retail from		
35. Ganja	8,295 (35–37)	13,116 (35–37)
36. Charas		
37. Bhang		
39. Warehouse dues	27	22
40. Total receipts from hemp drugs	64,960	66,550
41. License fees for the sale of manufactured drugs	33	23
42. Fines and forfeitures	118	20
43. Fees from distilleries (private)	100	100
47. Miscellaneous	199	194
48. Grand total of columns 2 to 47	7,42,155	7,30,529
49. Refunds	2,210	..
50. Expenditure as per return No. II	84,836	84,401
51. Total net Excise revenue in the year	6,55,079	6,46,128

ONKAR SINGH, *Rao Bahadur,*
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL RETURN No. III.

[*Vide* Section V.]

No. 38.—Shops and licenses for 1937-38.

		Total of the Previous year.
1. Name of District	Ajmer-Merwara.	
Manufacture of liquor. Number of—		
4. Private Distilleries	1	1
Number of wholesale licenses for sale of—		
6 Country spirits	5	5
7. Liquor other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor	2	2
9. Opium	Nil	Nil
Country liquors, Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—		
14. Spirits under distillery system (permanent)	111	111
Foreign liquors—Retail licenses—Number for sale of—		
23. Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises	7	7
24. Liquors in hotels, restaurants, Boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding Canteens) . .	2	1
25. Liquors in Canteens	4	4
26. Liquors in Railway Refreshment Rooms, Dak Bungalows, Dining Cars and Steamers	1	1
30. Denatured spirits	19	17
Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—		
31. Raw opium	41	49
32. Ganja .. .. }	17	16
33. Charas .. .. }		
34. Bhang .. .. }		
Retail licenses, Number for sale of—		
35. Opium and its preparations for medicinal purposes only (Ordinary Druggists permits)	13	12
37. Morphia (Special druggists permits)	..	..
37. Hemp drugs for medicinal purposes only (Druggist's permits) ..	11	10
3. Cocaine (Druggists permits)	39(a)	15

(a) Licenses for sale of Manufactured Drugs—
Druggists Licenses .. 23
Chemists licenses .. 16

ONKAR SINGH, *Rai Bahadur*,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV—*contd.*

[*Vide* Section V.]

		Total of previous year.
Ganja.		
27. Sales in seers	46 Seers.	34 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
28. Cost price per seer	2 5 0	2 5 0
29. Duty per seer	10 0 0	10 0 0
30. Retail price per seer	20 0 0	20 0 0
Bhang.		
31. Sales in seers of Bhang and its preparations	3,373 Seers.	3,431 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
32. Cost price per maund	10 0 0 per maund.	10 0 0 per md.
33. Duty per maund	6 0 0	6 0 0
34. Retail price per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0

ONKAR SINGH, *Rao Bahadur,*
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

(PROVINCIAL.) [Vide Section V.]

STATEMENT A.

District .. .. Ajmer-Merwara.

Licenses for wholesale vend of Imported Spirits and Imported Fermented Liquors and Malt Liquors manufactured in British India—fee Rs. 100 per annum.

SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS SOLD THEREUNDER.

(To the Public.)

Imported.

	Gallons.
Wines	..
Spirits	74
Beer	816[illegible]

ONKAR SINGH, *Rao Bahadur,*
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

(PROVINCIAL.) [Vide Section V.]

STATEMENT B.

No. 39-C.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of the Spirits and Fermented Liquors in the Ajmer-Merwara District during the year 1937-38.

Name of District .. .. Ajmer Merwara

FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Sold under Shop Licenses on fixed fees.

Sales thereunder.

	Gallons
Wines	490[illegible]
Spirits	1,570[illegible]
Beer	17,774[illegible]

Sold under Hotel or Dak Bungalow Licenses.

Sales thereunder.

	Gallons.
Wines	3[illegible]
Spirits	
Beer	147

Sold under Railway Refreshment Room and Restaurant Licenses.

Sales thereunder.

	Gallons.
Wines	1[illegible]
Spirits	[illegible]
Beer	471

SPIRITS MADE IN INDIA IN PRIVATE DISTILLERIES.

Sold under Retail Vend Licenses.

Spirits intended for human consumption .. .. .. 144 Gallons.

ONKAR SINGH, *Rao Bahadur,*
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL RETURN No. V—*contd.*

[*Vide* Section 1.]

Average taxation per proof gallon or seers in rupees (to two places of decimals).

		Total of previous year.
COUNTRY SPIRITS.		
Distillery area.—		
23. Duty	7·23	7 33
24. Vend fees	1·36	1·33
25. Total	8·59	6·63
Opium—		
26. Duty	12 54	12 45
27. Vend fees	13·71	15 07
28. Total	26 25	27·52
Ganja—		
29. Duty	11·08	11 76
Charas—		
32. Duty	64·73	63 85
Bhang—		
35. Duty	·15	·13
37. Drugs vend fees	1·94	3 63
38. Average total Excise Revenue per head of population based on column 48 of the Imperial Return I	Rs. 1-3 6 (a)	Rs 1-3-5 (a)

ONKAR SINGH,
Rao Bahadur,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

(a) Based on Col. 48 minus Col. 23 of the Imperial Return No. I.

[Vide Section V.]

No. 40-C.—Statement of Cocaine cases for the year 1937-38.

Illicit possession of Cocaine—

Number of persons arrested	8
Number of persons convicted	3

Unlicensed sale of Cocaine—

Number of persons arrested	7
Number of persons convicted	5

ONKAR SINGH,
Rao Bahadur,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 40-D.—Statement showing the quantity of Cocaine imported by Hospitals and Medical practitioners and consumed in the District of Ajmer-Merwara during the year 1937-38.

1. Balance on 1st April 1937	3 Ozs.	27·5 grains.
2. Imported	3 Ozs.	161·9 grains.
3. Total	6 Ozs.	189·4 grains.
4. Consumed	2 Ozs.	369·3 grains.
5. Closing Balance on 31st March 1938	3 Ozs.	257·6 grains.

ONKAR SINGH,
Rao Bahadur,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM No. I.

No. 43.—Constitution of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1937-38.

1. Province	Ajmer-Merwara.
2. District Boards	1
3. Population within the area of District Board	5,60,576
Number of Members.	
4. *Ex-officio*	17
5. Nominated	15
6. Elected	25
7. Total	57
8. Officials	9
9. Non-officials	48
10. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	2
11. Indians	55
12. Number of meetings held	4
Average attendance.	
13. Officials	5
14. Non-officials	20
15. Total	25

B. J. K. HALLOWES,

Chairman, District Board, Ajmer.

HJCAH

FORM No. III.

No. 45.—Statement showing the expenditure of the District Board, Ajmer-Merwara, during the year ending 31st March 1938.

Serial No.		Rs.
2.	District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.	
3.	Closing balance of last year ..	23,223
4.	Total income during the year	1,31,822
14.	Office Establishment	6,218
15.	Office contingencies (including stationery, etc.)	1,062
16.	Payments of Establishments for offices of accounts, control and audit	810
19.	Establishment—Cattle Pound	625
20.	Contingencies— do.	374
30.	Primary Schools	14,540
32.	Grants-in-aid	2,000
33.	Scholarships	820
39.	General Medical Establishment	3,104
40.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	5,203
51.	Experimental cultivation	5,421
52. 53.	Horse fairs } Cattle fairs }	4,745
56.	Veterinary charges ..	7,930
58.	Botanical and other public gardens	853
59.	Nazul charges	72
60.	Contribution to Government	240
61.	Tolls on roads	156
70.	Printing ..	1,351
76.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	1,605
91-95.	Civil Works Buildings ..	4,537
96-97.	Do. Communications	32,534
03.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works	9,076
	Donation for Charitable purposes	1,350
	Staging Bungalows	1,540
	Miscellaneous	11,002
	Total Disbursements	1,17,276
	Actual Balance of the Cash Book plus dispensary balance	37,021
	Total	1,55,0??

R. J. K. HALLOWES,

Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 48-I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

—	For Males: 1 Government	2 District Board	3 Municipal Board	4 Aided	5 Unaided	6 Total	For Females: 7 Government	8 District Board	9 Municipal Board	10 Aided	11 Unaided	12 Total
Recognised Institutions.												
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science*	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	2	..	21	9	..	12	..	..	..	4	..	4
Middle Schools { English	..	..	..	10	..	10	1	..	..	1	..	2
Middle Schools { Vernacular	12	..	1	1	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	4
Primary Schools	153	..	7	64	20	231	15	..	9	22	1	30
Totals	167	..	9	74	20	270	19	..	9	31	1	40
Special Schools—												
Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering †	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	11	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	3	11	1	4	2	21	..	..	..	1	..	1
Totals for Recognised Institutions	171	11	10	79	22	293	19	..	9	32	1	41
Unrecognised Institutions	..	..	12	..	74	86	..	..	..	..	6	6
Grand Totals for all Institutions	171	11	22	79	96	379	19	..	9	22	7	47

* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Includes Survey Schools.

‡ The School also gets Government grant-in-aid.

Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Unaided. Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of …
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
629	550.6	105	..	..	..	629	550.6	105	23
45	42	23	..	..	..	191	173.33	23	..
121	111.6	71	..	..	..	121	111.6	71	..
1,919	1,491.6	63	260	211	..	3,790	3,[illegible].86	63	182
2,714	2,195.8	259	260	211	..	4,731	3,[illegible].45	259	216
11	10.3	..	..	..	..	11	10.3	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,2[illegible].1	259	260	211	..	11	10.3	11	..	
..	..	216	237	..	4,712	3,4[illegible]	[illegible]	218	
[illegible].1	260	613	448	..	215	[illegible]	..	2	
[illegible] 97	549	4,511	3,454.94	5	2,[illegible]	4,413.73	[illegible]	[illegible]	
					29,221	24,[illegible].44	1,2[illegible]	1,[illegible]	

	Total expenditure from Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources
	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ..	5,179	..	..	..	..
Buildings, etc. ..	161	..	..	279	391
Miscellaneous ..	2,937	290	129	1,063	8,647
Totals (indirect) ..	8,277	290	129	1,342	9,043

Aided Institutions. Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals	Recognised Unaided Institutions. Fees	Other sources	Totals
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..			
20,406	..	646	19,312	14,479	53,173	..	..	20,406
1,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,196
5,189	..	500	930	4,711	7,425	..	..	5,189
6,776	..	511	..	7,320	13,552	..	..	15,303
34,314	..	7,842	11,920	21,493	51,030	..	..	53,183
..	..	9,028	32,906	81,002	1,37,250	2,443	2,443	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,443	2,443	
..	Included in vernacular middle school.							
..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	..				
..	9,028	32,906	81,002	1,37,250	..			
936	12,615	1,15,313	1,15,647	3,16,332	2,443	2,443		
936	21,643	1,48,2[illegible]	1,96,649	4,53,582	65	18,1[illegible]	18,2[illegible]	
					65	20,623	[illegible]	

Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources
20,406	646	19,312	14,479	53,173
	1,736			
500	511		4,711	14,063
31,146	11,920		7,320	13,552
23,212	32,722		29,833	79,304
			33,443	1,93,5[illegible]
53,142	25,372	33,772	27,443	1,9[illegible]
1,20,711	18,244	61,223	1,9[illegible]	1,2[illegible]
1,72,6[illegible]	18,244	68,6[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,5[illegible]
61,703	2[illegible]	22,6[illegible]	2,[illegible]	62,6[illegible]
1,57,344	21,[illegible]	61,333	[illegible]	1,12,[illegible]
1,[illegible]	21,5[illegible]	61,5[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]

No. 61-A.—IV-B—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians.*	Hindus. Higher caste.	Hindus. Depressed caste.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupils from rural areas.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total population ..	931	1,851	296,706		44,4[illegible]	..	152	109	9,822	354,2[illegible]			
School Education.													
Classes													
Primary .. I	30	44	691	105	211	..	3	2	43	1,1[illegible]2	13	9	2
II	73	60	310	24	61		4	1	29	872	19	12	1
III	59	63	663	50	227	..	6	1	1[illegible]4	1,4[illegible]	61[illegible]	1[illegible]	2
IV	47	72	414	41	81	.	4	1	97	7[illegible]	97	12	[illegible]
Middle .. V	37	67	292	31	66	.	7	3	18	511	81	9	8
VI	61	65	165	3	11		6	5	13	23[illegible]	2[illegible]	6	3
VII	29	40	81		7		5	2	2	1[illegible]	9	4	4
High .. VIII	23	32	45	5	3		4		2	112	8	3	3
IX	18	26	29	..	2		3	..		78	5	2	2
X	13	5	20	..			2	1		41	..	..	
XI	..	-	9	..	1		1		1	19	..	1	1
XII	2	6	11	.						19	.	1	1
Totals ..	397	492	2,636	260	670	..	45	16	491	8,12[illegible]	581	81	37
University and Intermediate Education.													
Intermediate classes. 1st year	..	..	3	..	..	.	..	..	..	3	..		..
2nd year	1	..	2	..	..	.	.	..	.	3	.	1	1
Degree classes. 1st year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..		
2nd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.		
3rd year	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	..			
Post-graduate classes. 1st year	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	.			
2nd year	..	..	..	..	1	.	.	..	..	.			
Research students—	..	..	..	..	.	.	..						
Totals ..	1		5		.								
Scholars in [illegible] institutions	39[illegible]	492	2,[illegible]11	2[illegible]	6[illegible]0	1							
Scholars in [illegible] institutions	..	10	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4[illegible]	1[illegible]	4	3,[illegible]				
[illegible]s ..	39[illegible]	[illegible]2	3,[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]				

* [illegible] in the Government [illegible]

Class of Institutions.	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total Untrained Teachers.	Grand totals of Teachers.
	A Degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary Schools.												
Government	..	..	17	..	..	..			4	17	4	21
Local Board and Municipal ..	..	1	10	3	..	..	..	12	4	14	16	[illegible]
Aided	2	6	41	1	..	1	5	11	11	[illegible]	31	61
Unaided	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	7	10
Total ..	2	7	71	4	..	1	5	30	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Schools.												
Government	1	2	4	..	..	1				7	1	8
Local Board and Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..
Aided	1	6	12	..	..	2		2		19	4	23
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..
Total ..	2	8	16	..	..	3		2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Schools.												
Government	..	..	..	..		..	..		..		..	..
Local Board and Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Aided	10	11	1	..	..	9		1	21	22	31	[illegible]
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Totals ..	10	11	1	..		9		1	21	22	31	[illegible]
Grand Totals ..	14	25	88	4	..	13	5	51	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 55.—VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Degree Examinations.												
Arts and Science.												
D. Litt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. A.	..	11	11	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Honours)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Honours)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Pass)	41	13	54	23	1	24	2	3	5	2	3	5
B. Sc. (Pass)	18	..	18	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law.												
Master of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine.												
M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B. B. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. T. M. (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering.†												
Master of C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education.												
B. E., B. T. and L. T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce.												
Bachelor of Commerce	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture.												
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* I.e., appearing from a recognised institution.

† Including the Diploma Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

No. 55-A—IX.—Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas.

Institutions in rural areas.

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and Indirect).				No. of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds	From Other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government Institutions.	In District Board Institutions.	In Private Institutions	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,242	..	11,827	[illegible]	..	..	14	14
27,321	471	..	27,792	36	..	..	36
62,103	17,587	11,841	[illegible]	237	.	45	282
21,767	..	1,404	23,171	8	.	2	10
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	1,064	400	1,464	..	11	..	11
..	..	4,285	4,285	..	..	5	5
1,13,438	19,122	29,557	1,62,317	281	11	66	358
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,448	..	..	7,448	17	..	..	17
Separate expenditure not available.			..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,448	..	..	7,448	17	..	2	19
[illegible]	19,122	29,557	[illegible]	298	11	68	377

Explanatory notes :—

(1) Figures for urban areas (i.e., municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.

(2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on these heads.

(3) The total number of pupils from rural areas who are under instruction is shown in the last column of Table IV A and B and V-A and B.

(4) This table includes statistics relating to training schools, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in rural areas. It does not include the training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for work in urban areas.